Maine Farmer. N. T. TRUE,

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Flax and Hemp.

As mentioned last week, we are indebted to Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agricul-Hemp Commission appointed under act of Congress, Feb. 25, 1863. The report consists of 90 pages and apparently exhausts the whole subject of flax and hemp cultivation. As this is a submission made a careful examination of all the gusta House, contains 172; acres, and comtextile plants known, of which they report a long list. The annual exportation of cotton from down the river. Fourteen and a half acres lie this country previous to the rebellion was more than 5,000,000 bales. There were also raised of hemp fibre, in 1850, about 4,000 tons, and of dressed flax about 1800 tons.

The process of cultivating flax is treated of, showing that by drilling and cultivating, the stand, and that which had been cut in the same crop is improved, and instead of the slow process field had averaged about three tons per acre. of pulling, it is cut by harvesting machines, and When Mr. Lambard purchased the farm two the seed removed by rollers without disturbing the straw. Tangled flax and hemp fibres have been used in a variety of ways in manufacture. Lambard has used bountiful supplies of dressing, Flax machines have been invented for preparing having purchased large quantities from the Cav-

The cultivation of flax in Ireland where half a million spindles are daily employed is spoken of, and also in Russia, and arguments are brought can be returned to the soil. The following is the by the Committee :

man who 'not

"Adopt a judicious rotation of crops, and avoid cleansing crop if possible.

Select a suitable, a good loam of sufficient of the barn and unloading it in the rear part of

select a suitable, a good loam of suincient of the barn and unloading it in the rear part of depth, but not too rich.

Plough deeply in the fall, and leave the soil exposed to the frosts of winter. Plough again shallow as early as possible in the spring, harrow perfectly hard and smooth, removing all roots and obstructions.

The method of curing hay employed by Mr.

Sow, as soon as the ground is in suitable con-

We have not space to speak of that part of the Report pertaining to the cultivation of hemp It the bottom of one number at the top of the occur. port shows that progress is going on, and that not many years will elapse before flax will assume much greater importance than of late in the preparation of the various fabrics now required. Whether flax can be profitably raised in Maine the straw, than from any difficulty in raising it.

Seeding Land to Grass in August.

The practice of seeding land to grass in August or September, although one having many advantages and strongly recommended by some of the best farmers in Massachusetts, is, we believe, little practiced in this State-yet we are satisfied our farmers would find it for their advantage, on certain soils, to adopt the system. In Flint's, "Grasses and Forage Crops"-a work of great value-out of some dozen replies to queries in regard to the best time of seeding down to grass, all of them from practical men, ten out of the

The advantages of this mode are many. grass, however well it may have "catched," resun, and not unfrequently to the trials of a prowith this obstacle. Again, plants from seed sown in August or September, if the season is favorable, will take deep root and be prepared to withstand the changes of winter, much better than

Something, of course depends upon the nature of the soil. If land is considerable clayey and ble to "heave" the roots of grass seed sown in August, thereby greatly injuring them. If such lands could be rolled in the spring it would benefit the plants, although land with an excess of moisture is generally not in a condition to be thus treated early in the spring. It should be thoroughly drained. But upon lands of a dry or light character, we should be in favor of the practice of seeding in August or September, as

The above is written, partially, in reply to the query of a subscriber who intends to turn over land after mowing, apply a dressing of plaster, and seed to grass. Should he do so, we hope he will watch the result and favor us with notes thereof. Readers and correspondents are also invited to contribute their views upon this subject.

Some Facts in Natural Science.

According to the French Chemist, Lavoisier, the human body exhales about three and one half. pounds of aqueous matter daily. A large cabbage has been forced to exhale twenty ounces of

If the surface of a frog be covered with oil it will speedily die, so important to its existence is the cutaneous respiration. The lungs of a frog can only be filled with air by an action resembling three weeks. swallowing. Sea-weeds absorb their food by their whole surface, the so called roots appearing only to serve the purpose of attachments.

The poison of the most venomous serpents may be taken into a healthy stomach without injury, titled "The Rural Socrates; or an account of a but the smallest portion introduced into the circelebrated Philosophical Farmer, lately living ir culating system may produce speedy death.

The "Hartwell Farm" of Allan Lambard, Esq.

We spent a few hours, very pleasantly, one day last week upon the farm of Allan Lambard, Esq. on the east side of the river, known as the "Hartwell farm," which was purchased by Mr. Lambard a little more than two years ago-and which under his skillful and judicious management has been greatly improved. The soil is a clayey loam, with just that amount of clay to make it admirable land for grass and grain. It is not so well ture, for a copy of the Report of the Flax and suited for orcharding, although Mr. Lambard has upon the farm a fine orchard of healthy trees from which he sold last year, three hundred and fifty dollars worth of fruit.

The farm is situated nearly opposite the Aumands a fine view of the city, the public buildeast side and is beautifully located. The grass in the field west of the road, at the time of our visit, was about two feet high, as thick as it could

year it will probably cut over one hundred. Mr. alry Camp in this city, and the products this year will show what a naturally good, but somewhat neglected soil, plenty of manure and judicious management will do for a farm. There is also forward to prove that it is not an exhausting crop upon the farm thirty-three acres of barley, fifty to the soil, that the mineral elements are nearly of woodland and pasture, and two of potatoes. all confined to the waste matter of the plant and Mr. Lambard is an advocate of improved machinsummary of the culture of flax as recommended ery, and makes use of it in every operation when possible. He uses a "Buckeye Mower," Whitcomb's Horse Rake, and a horse pitch-fork with too frequent recurrence of flax, placing it after a which he can unload a ton of hay in from five to seven minutes, carrying it over the great-beams

Lambard is so practical, and withal so common Sow, as soon as the ground is in suitable condition, from one half bushel to two bushels and a half of the best and cleanest seed that can be obtained, cover very lightly with a short toothed ing until the dew is all off. This is usually harrow, or with a brush drag, draw some very light water furrows and then roll the land smoothly. Harvest as soon as the seeds begin to ripen and the stalks are turning yellow; dry as rapidly as possible, set in open shocks to shade without being disturbed. The second day after itself, ripple the seed, and secure the crop from being mowed, the bunches are all made over with the weather as soon as dry, and sell the straw to a fork, by commencing at the top, shacking it apart somewhat and rebuilding it, thus bringing has an hour or two's sun, and is hauled in. If the weather is not good, it remains untouched until the next day. Hay cured in this way retains its sweetness, brightness, and all the leaves will depend more on the facilities for marketing burnt up, does not leave the best part in the field when it is harvested. The mixture of seed

which he uses in seeding, gives him grass of an There are upon the farm three barns-one of which has been erected this season and is not vet completed .- Their S. W. and N. E. corners join each other, making warm yards for stock on the south side, the buildings protecting them from the cold winds. The main barn is 50 by 72, 23 feet posted, the second 36 by 60, and the third 34 by 44, all of them having cellars, and all built in the most thorough manner. The first has accommodations for seven horses, together with considerable other stock, gives storage to one hundred tons of hay, has a granary 22 by 24 feet, and is provided with a pair of Fairbank's scales, some spring grain, as wheat, oats or barley, the water in the room used as a stable, and other grass, however well it may have "catched," receives a severe check by being exposed to the hot
and has accommodations for fifteen head of cattle.
Under it is a cellar, which besides giving room tracted drouth, after the grain, which shaded and for manure, affords a good place for the storage protected it has been removed. It completely Lambard has a large number of the most approvof carts, and farm implements of which Mr. dries up the young grass, and many fields are so ed kinds. The third barn is to be used wholly as severely injured that they are long recovering from it. Land seeded in the fall does not meet which is to be fitted up for colts and young stock. The straw is fed to them through a scuttle in the floor, and still below is a basement for receiving manure. Mr. Lambard uses saw dust as a divider and absorbent of manure, and has on hand now, nearly all the manure made by a large stock of cattle last winter. This will be used this fall, retains a great deal of moisture, it would be liagrass land. Mr. L. also makes use of considerable plaster, having this year applied seven tons to various crops. The barns and yards are supplied with pure spring water, brought from the west field, a distance of about forty rods.

The stock consists of pure bred and grade Devons and Jerseys-having been obtained from the celebrated Patterson herd of Baltimore, and from Mr. Grant of Farmingdale. He has some beau tiful specimens of these breeds, and last year wintered fifty head of cattle. He has a flock of full blood South Down sheep, purchased of Mr. S. C. Wainwright of Dutchess County, N. Y. These averaged him six pounds of wool per head. He has also eighteen lambs, making in all, thirty seven, and the flock is without doubt one of the best to be found in Maine. A few years ago Mr. Lambard purchased in New York one cow, one calf six months old, and two sheep which cost him when he reached home \$675 00. This shows the love he has for the pursuit of farming, and it

also shows "how to do it." We find our hastily penciled notes rather defective in some particulars, and refrain from alluding to other matters which we shall mention when giving some account of Mr. Lambard's hope to be able to do in the course of two or

The Holmes Library.

We acknowledge the receipt of a volume en-Switzerland, and known by the name of Kliyogg," All food for plants must be so divided as to be from Mrs. Benjamin H. Davenport, of Hallowell. able to pass through a cellular membrane. The This is a rare work, which was printed at Halloroots of plants are never provided with open well, by Peter Edes, in 1800, and is understood mouths. There is no plant that does not furnish to have been published through the liberality of the late Dr. Benjamin Vaughan.

Mr. Colburn's Farm.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- I feel interested in your account of Mr. Colburn's farm, Windsor, and will be obliged if you will publish his rotation of crops. ou say his cows are stabled every night—on what are they fed in the stable? The manure is carted it is pleasant to look back upon. Ens] out in October on to sod land or stubble; if on tubble, what kind? You mention no other grain than barley. The amount of butter, 1.310 lbs. from seven cows, and one purchased in Octobor, s very large. Your reply will oblige Yours respectfully, John I Woodbank, Upper Woodstock, N. B. JOHN FISHER.

Note. 1. In reply to our correspondent we vill say that Mr. Colburn practices no regular ystem of rotation. He places his greatest reliance upon the grass crop, and therefore practices the method that will secure the best yield-placing great reliance upon manure, which he uses

2. Although the cows are stabled every night, hey are not fed at the barn until the feed is gone the pasture. They are then fed on the best ay until they go dry, from that time until some hree or four weeks before coming in they are fed with poorer fodder, and during the three or four weeks immediately preceding calving, they have he best of hay, and in addition barley meal,

3. Mr. Colburn has practiced applying manures ield of grass by taking up a piece of sward land- who had been invited to witness them. dressing in October and spreading it from the n dressing in October and spreading it from the trade. The experiments were made under the cart, then harrowing down the ground, and direction of Dr. Courtnay Atwood. the spring sowing with barley. .

ield of hay as where he sows with barley.

We have the promise of a communication from Mr. Colburn, ere long, giving some further de-Mr. Colburn, ere long, giving some further de-tails of his farm management, which will be read the animal by a blow on the head. The chest is with interest by all our subscribers .- EDS.

SECOND NEW ENGLAND FAIR. We have received Exhibition of the New England Agricultural section. red by His Excellency Gov. Smith.

Communications.

Failure of the Barometer to Foretell

I am aware that in this article I shall make rearks which will run counter to the opinion held and expressed by many, perhaps a majority of your readers, opinions which I as firmly enter-tained until time with observation and experience ave proved their fallacy.

During the past five years considerable has Barometers, particularly in the agricultural press reference to their value to farmers as a means predicting changes in the weather, especially the coming of rain storms which are so frequently udden and unwelcome visitors in a having seaon. As a consequence, hundreds old to farmers, and many a farm house boasts its "mercurial," or one of those philosophical toys termed an "aneroid," which are as little undertood and of as little practical account as an "eccalliobion" to a ship-master. Now, do not consider me hypercritical or think I am writing in cases of sheet iron or in barrels. It should, merely for the sake of saying something. I am bonest in my opinions, which are the result of over dry sawdust or powdered charcoal.

This mode of preparation has been demonstrated by the control of the

approaching rain-storm, remaining stationary un-til the storm had begun or had partly passed. This is especially the case with easterly storms, this section, and of the approach of which we

whirlwinds, gales, and all high winds, I have found the barometer a pretty faithful sentinel, giving due warning of their approach. Considerable experience is necessary in order to obtain any information from one of these instruments, as the mercurial column is affected to a greater remain stationary and even to rise slightly while a rainstorm was in pending or even while

Birds fond of Music.

birds and animals appearing to be fond of music, so much so as to become bold in their approach the place whence it cometh. An in this kind has just come under my observation that may be worth noticing. Very near the window to my summer sitting room is an apple tree, the branches of which nearly touch the house. in the early part of the season I chanced to come across an old violin, long since laid by, and the spirit of youth was so stirred within me, I ventured to play some of the tunes learned in the days of "auld lang syne." While playing, my ention was drawn to the apple tree, and there, perched on the nearest bough, was a common thrush, cutting up some of the queerest antics ever seen in birdology. If I ceased playing, Mrs. Thrush would be quiet, but the moment I commenced again, she would continue her part of the ent. No matter what time I am playng. she is always ready, sometimes, not frequenttainment by giving one of her sweetest songs Be assured I shall take pains to cultivate birdie?

For the Maine Farmer Query for the Knowing Ones.

split stone, about five feet in length and weighing, perhaps, half a ton, that invariably previous neglecting young stock. They may live through imes in such quantities as to run together and fall to the ground. During the past six years I pasture grass is the best, but if this is short, a bave carefully watched it, and in no instance has it little oat meal is excellent for them. Oats make been known to fail. It has frequently given the muscle rapidly, and this gives strength, and power warning two or three days in advance when there warning two or three days in advance when there was no visible change in the atmosphere. But need to thrive upon.

When this "sweating" process commences, I know rain is coming. Who can tell the cause?

It is a great mistake to keep any stock short of feed but especially young growing stock.—

Agricultural Miscellany.

THE HAYMAKERS.

[A pretty picture of "haying time" as it was, which

The sun laughs through, piercing the blue, And cleaving the red cloud's heart; Up from the corn in the sweet June morn, The larks by twenties start.

The wheat's green sea rolls wide and free

Each corn-flower blue wears a jewel of dew. And over the bright green sea, The popples on high their red flags fly, All fluttering in their glee.

The stalks between bright flushing, keen, Sweeps on each glittering scythe; Of the sorrel red, and the thistle head, They take a royal tithe.

But when the noon, no whit too soon. Comes with its lessening shadow, Comes with its lessening shadow, They sit and laugh, and joke and quaff, Under the oak in the meadow. Then when sun sets, and the cold dew wets The tawny hills of hay,

The tawny hills of hay, consward they go, and the after-glow Greets them upon their way.

Preservation of Meats---The new Process of Infiltration.

Several experiments in the comparatively new process of infiltrating meats so as to preserve them for food, were made last week at a packing various ways, but invariably obtains the best the presence of a considerable number of persons old mowing-in August or September, hauling the company were Drs. Sayres, Crane and White besides several well known men in the provision

The process was invented by Prof. John Mor 4. Wheat has not been sown since the weevils gan, of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, ave been so destructive, and oats are not sown and a full description of it was proposed and published in the Journal of the Society of rom the fact that he does not get so good a catch Arts. Liebig declares that the process is founded grass seed, and therefore cannot get so good a on correct scientific principles, besides being simple, rapid and economical; and he makes some important suggestions in regard to the care of then opened to expose the heart; which is immediately pierced on the right side for the discharge of the blood. The carcass is then ready copy of the Premium List of the Second Annual that of injecting a cadaver for purposes of dis-

Society, which is to be held at Concord, N. H., on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of September next.

The lief is comprehensive and indicious and the first passing into the aorta or great artery, where it is firmly fastened with a cord and noose. The list is comprehensive and judicious, and the The pipe is then connected by a coupling with a indications are that the fair will be far ahead of the Springfield show. The addrers will be delivithe Springfield show. The addrers will be far ahead of the Springfield show. The addrers will be delivithe Springfield show the Springf assing into the veins, issues from the incision in the right side of the heart. This thoroughly frees the blood vessels from the blood and lymph which would interfere with the preservation of

The incision on the right side of the heart then closed. The fluid used for ordinary brine of any similar substance—is injected into the arteries, to make the curcuit through the capillaries and into the veins, thoroughly distending all the vessels. Every tissue of the body is thus satura-

After about forty minutes the carcass should be cut into pieces of suitable size, and pressed or hung up to dry in a room having a good current A well-ventilated ohimney is a very The addition of certain substances to the fluid

employed has been suggested, as sugar, small albumen and prevent scurvey, spices, &c. have been that are really required, but the additions improve the meat. The fluid should be hot when injected if it is contemplated to put the meat into The heat coagulates the albumen and "sets" the

however, be dipped in melted fat, or packed in

the barometer, in connection with other meteoro-logical phenomena, and I assert that the Barom-liberally praised. It preserves the essential conto be relied upon as a weather indica- stituents of the meat; the fibrine, albumen, salin tor. It has repeatedly failed to give notice of an elements, &c., and at the same time is equally economical as the present mode of "salting down Three hogs and one cow were slaughtered and infiltrated. Only a few minutes were occupied ich are most common and most severe in in killing, scalding, scraping and preparing the carcasses by the injection of the brine. Speci-mens of the "cured" meats were exhibited, and In all local disturbances, as thunder storms, a collation of pork and wine was served.—New York Evening Post.

Time of Harvesting Grain.

are a week or two earlier than usual, and will be storm was approaching, and also when fair weather followed, and there was no particular atmospherical disturbance, and I have harvested earlier. The crop should be secured at be cut to afford the best and most flour are held by cultivators; some advocating cutting while in nilk, some while in dough, others not till ripe. it was in progress, hence I affirm the barometer In regard to that for seed, it should be thoroughs not to be depended upon as a weather indicator.

GEO. E. BRACKETT.

In regards flouring, the experiments not baving been on an extended scale, there is a diversity of opinion. Where experiments have been instituted to ascertain the best time for cut ting to yield the greatest quantity of grain, make the greatest and best quality of flour, and best straw, is when the grain is out of milk and vet is soft. An English experiment, conducted in reference to the 3 aforesaid stages, gave respectively 75, 80, and 72 lbs. flour, 7, 5, and 11 lbs. shorts, 16, 13, and 15 lbs., bran; thus showing that the dough state yields the greatest quantity of flour and least shorts and bran; this difference amounted to 1-16 or more and makes a great saving in the amount raised in the country. Rhode Island, which raised the least quantity in 1864, would add an amount equal to 2419, bushels, Illinois, would add States and Territories would amount to an increase of 11,285,549 bushels. The quantity of flour is not only greater, but for food is much superior to that cut in either of the other stages.—
Boston Cukivator.

Calves and lambs well treated will make better ows and sheep than if neglected and allowed to shirk for themseves. We know that sheep im-prove a good deal both in wool and mutton on good keeping. The same is especially the case with calves. What you want is not to fatten, but to keep up a strong healthy growth.

At this season, good, tender grass and a little milk, no matter if it is not all sweet, and a little oat meal mixed in, will pay for itself in the thrifty growth which it will induce. A little extra care Messes. Editors:—In your paper for this week notice a communication copied from the Gernantown Telegraph in relation to a new styled at a later age. The teatment of calves which arometer, which brings to mind a fact I am in ossession of that may be of interest to your read-rs. In my cellar wall, on the north side, is a them to eat what they know little about, or die,

The same may be said of colts.

Old Fruit Trees Renovated.

There were old apple trees in profusion, with them down. He knew the market value of drouth within the next two months. It is because pickles, but the pear culture was a sealed book. we have been deluged in the last two. An ex-We stood among them and debated the question. orchard. Among other facts and experience, but we fear it may be so, and therefore caution reference was made to the memorable account reference was made to the memorable account reference was made to the memorable account reference in this journal, nearly twenty years ago, of the complete renovation of two outcast pear trees. Like all these, they had once berne excellent crops of fruit, but for several years had produced only worthless specimens. The owner was duced only worthless specimens. The owner was tions.

told that the treess—for there were several in the treess—for there were several in the treess—for the proper element.

Another thing: When you find your corn or another thing is the proper element. third by cutting back the principal limbs, paring up."
the wounds and covering them with the shellac

This is a grand error. We should be glad to

ashels of refuse scorize from a blacksmith's forge, weeds. two of well broken charcoal, and two pounds of pulverized potash. All these were thoroughly intermingled after the trench had been filled, by

frequent overturnings with the spade. land suffers less in drouth than it did before, not-The result of this cheap and simple operation withstanding the office of the drains is to carry was manifest the following summer. The luxu-riance and vigor of the foliage were surprising. membered, the drains are air-ducts as well as for the newly formed roots were wandering into water drains, and that air when cooled gives off fresh and wholesome pasture. The next year moisture. So when you plow the surface it is there was a moderate bloom, but every blossom aired and thus made moist, and the crop is bene produced fruit. The third season there was a fitted ine crop, the two trees producing six bushels of duce good crops is owing to a want of proper nu. Tribune. riment in the soil, and that instead of being cut down when they cease to bear, they should be taken in hand and renovated.—Horticulturist.

The Prospect for Hops.

On the 23d ult., hops had a very narrow es in a few of the most thrifty, twice; The generl appearance of the vines is unsatisfactory, says in flower. the World. The average growth of a healthy yard should range from 10 to 15 teet on the pole. The ill effects of early picking are clearly by vermin last year that the hops were not worth ocking. In such cases where the vines were not the autumn. For fertilizers for such lar prematurely cut, it will be seen that the growth is much more luxuriant, and a healthier color than the other portions of the same yard where the hops were harvested. The temptation to premature picking has for the last two years been quite irresistible, and the yards are now exhibiting the result—decay. It is not strange, when a grower sees a crop of hops almost ripe overrun with vermin which are diminishing the value of the product every hour, that he should begin his der different circumstances. Yet to do so is to se-cure a temporary gain at the cost of a permanent loss. When thus treated, the plant bleeds, is enfeebled, succumbs readily to the influence of winter, or, if it survives till spring, exhibits a sickly growth, yields easily to the attacks of insects and returns at best a small crop of fruit.

Of course, after the experience of the last two cars, vines are examined with scrupulous care. and many discoveries of lice have been already made. The insect discovered is probably the flea or "jumping bob" as it is called in laborers. This insect is smaller, darker col ored and much more active than the lice. They onsume, in some cases, all the leaf except the oughest fibres; but have never effected in this ountry any serious or general damage. Cultivaof labor; and neglect is somewhat encouraged b suffered least from vermin. But that was an exceptional season, and the careless or indolent growers will find that weeds will choke their ops, and they will derive little satisfaction from the hop-lice avoid them .- Boston Cultivator.

Rotting of the Cherry.

In some districts of the country, the wet weather has nearly or entirely destroyed the cherry crop he present season, and carnest inquiries for remedy are the consequences. The only remedies mown, appear to be a prevention. get rid of the moisture as speedily as possible after rains, the trees should be planted where the ir circulates freely, on hills or exposed places, and as much as possible away from other trees Cherry orchards should therefore never be crowd ed. Besides these precautions, select those soils which rot the least, or make it a point to have and more delicate sorts. The Morellos are valu able in this respect, and the Dukes are common y less affected than the Hearts and Bigarreau Of the latter, the old Black Carone is one of the ago, but worthy of a place on this account, and a good high flavored fruit when perfectly ripe ome of Dr. Kirtland's new sorts have a rich acid flavor, (such as the Tecumseh and Red Jacket,) and we have found these to withstand rot bette than the more esteemed and delicate varieties The common Black Tartarian is a very delicate and nearly sweet fruit, and hence particularly liable to this disease .- Country Gentleman.

Thinning Plants.

mon than that of leaving plants standing too closely together. An acre of land planted with corn at regular distances will yield more grain with three, or at most, four stalks in the plants is like overstocking a pasture, or endeav-

Drouth--- Prepare for It.

"Prepare for it!" we think we hear some farm. early a hundred pear trees of superior vigorous er exclaim. "What for? We are deluged with growth, but utterly neglected, and reported as yielding small crops of indifferent fruit. The what is the matter, and not drouth."

Ab, and that is what will probably bring a

the buyer, educated in a different school, be- tremely dry season is apt to follow a wet one. It lieved that there was yet a high money value in comes in the natural course of things, because these trees, and that they could be resuscitated. there is about an equal amount of rain-fall each He thought that here was a foundation to begin will be a deficiency at another. Not certain, but upon, and that an investment of money in reviving them would yield a far quicker return than in waiting for the product of a newly planted mer; we hope not as intense as it was last year,

like condition—had exhausted the proper element in the soil, and that it must be re-introduced by artificial means. That autumn he carried out the do as our thick headed, stubborn Irishman did last uggestion, and scaped off all the rough outer summer. He would not plow nor hoe in a drouth, ark from two trees, then coated them with soft because he had been educated to believe that if pap, cut out about one third of all the poorest was injurious; "would strip the ground of all its ranches, and shortened the head of the tree one- natural shade of weeds, so that it would all dry

olution.

The preparations being made, a trench was dug

that the preparations being made, a trench was dug

have a corn-field plowed every day during the drouth, and the best implement we have seen for around each tree, three feet from the same, four the purpose is a sub-soil plow known as "Mapes feet wide and twenty inches deep, the soil being pattern." When it is run between the rows as carted away. In making this trench, about a deep as a stout horse can pull it, the ground is third of the roots were cut away. The trench losened quite under the hills, and the crop sufwas then filled with soil from a good pasture field, fers from drouth far less than it would if left unthere being added at the time of filling, two touched, to be protected by the "natural shade of

Make a rule never to stop plowing and hoeing superb fruit. It was convincing evidence that the failure of old established pear trees to progood reason to expect this summer.—New York

Butter Pastures.

The following remarks are from the New Eng-

and Farmer : In order to secure good butter pastures we ape in many portions of Central N. Y. from a lamaging frost, as the mercury fell to 34 deg., and a heavy white frost covered the ground. During the latter part of Many there was a strong-flavored or hitter and conductive part of Many there was a strong-flavored or hitter and conductive part of Many there was a strong-flavored or hitter and conductive part of Many of these plants are strong-flavored or hitter and conductive part of Many of these plants are strong-flavored or hitter and conductive part of the part of t damaging frost, as the mercury left to 34 deg., and a heavy white frost covered the ground. During the latter part of May there was not a single hot. forcing day, such as is favorable to the single hot, forcing day, such as is favorable to the hop. The plants have continued to grow, how these, sorrel, should never be allowed to seed, but

The application of common barn manures to our ordinary pasture lands, would be very expen-sive, even it they could be spared from the cultivated fields. They would also be objectionable to the cattle in grazing, unless they were reduced to the fineness of meal and spread sparingly in must rely upon alkalies of one kind and another in the form of lime, or ashes, or some highly concentrated substance that will cost but little in

transportation. spring, is also important to be observed. If the pasture is fed early and closely, and a drought succeeds, it will be greatly injured, because the roots will be exposed to the rays of a scorehing he product every hour, that he should begin his arvest a week or two earlier than he would unarvest a week or two earlier than he would unbe left to grow coarse and rank and become unstocked land is more likely to be injured than th

Another very important matter in relation to pastures is their size. A hundred acre pasture will sustain many more cattle if divided in lots of 25 acres each, and the stock is regularly changed from one to the other, than it will if they are allowed to run over the whole at will. Whil one lot is being grazed, the other three are recu-perating. The leaves and roots of grasses act together, so that if the former are kept close to the ground continually, there will be little action of the latter, and consequently but little growth of

Loudon has some excellent remarks on this point in the Encyclopedia of Agriculture. He says:—"Enclosed upland pasture, when sheltered, of stock, and to better purpose, than when in an open and exposed state. Do not overstock uplane open and exposed state. pastures; for when this is done the cattle are not nly starved, and the quantity of herbage diminished, but the soil is impoverished." He adds, "there is no mode by which upland pastures are more effectually improved than by the application of lime either spread upon the surface or slightly mixed with the soil."

Did you ever lift a board from the ground is warm weather? If so, you have noticed that the ground was moist, no matter how severe the drought. This is mulching. But the keepin the ground moist is not the only benefit of mulch The moisture deposited beneath the mulch is the warm air coming in contact with the cool ground This air always contains more or less fertilizers in the form of vapor. And this vapor is arrested by enough of them to furnish a supply in very wet seasons, when others are destroyed. Probably no variety is less affected than the Early Richmond, (the genuine sort,) the rich acid flavor appearing to be proof against it. All high flavored acid varieties withstand rot better than the sweeter while the naked ground is liable to lose not on what grass there is by winter-killing, but less and

fruit, simply by covering the ground with stones around the roots. And I have seen grapes growing out of a pile of stones, loaded with The stone heap acting as a mulch, and keeping the ground at an even temperature, which is so seential in growing grapes, never permitting the ground to bake. Keep your ground under the plow, well worked, and don't let your pasture ome naked either in summer or winter. mantown Telegraph.

Pinching to Promote Fruitfulness. Those who have never practiced this, or ob-

served its results, may have seen, if experience in tree growing, that a shoot, of which the point than it will with five-that is, if the hills are at was broken, bruised or otherwise injured, during distances from each other. "Crowding the growing season, frequently becomes a fruit is like overstocking a pasture, or endeavoring to make fat animals from half rations of season; and this, especially if situated in the infood. It is dividing among many that food which terior of the tree, or on the older and lower parts is required to perfect one. It, moreover, tends of the branches. The check given to the exten-to exclude light, heat, and a free circulation of sion of the shoot concentrates the sap in the parts to exclude light, heat, and a free circulation of air, essential to the development of vegetables, and the perfection of their growth. Hence, a moderate number of plants will give a better product than a great many, upon the same ground, in a crowded situation."

Turnips usually stand too thickly. Carrots should be six inches apart, beets eight or ten; parsnips about the same, and mangold wurtzels parsnips about the same, and mangold wurtzels one foot. Cabbages are often much exceeded, and be estimated from the fact that the trees on which be estimated from the fact that the trees on which s) are tomatoes and many other plants. Better it has been practiced have borne fruit for four or thin them out at a late season than not at all. five, and perhaps seven years sooner than they, F. ed out the fresh plants to the various kinds of would have done without it .- Barry's Fruit

The Hay Crop.

Nothing can look better, to the eye that seeks Nothing can look better, to the eye that seeks for beauty and profit in the same object, than the hay-fields, as they now present themselves in the garb of the harvest. The crop is greater than for many years—heavier, propably, than last year, which had not been excelled for fifteen years previous. The mowing machine and the horse rake are so extensively taking the place of the common scythe and rake, that the scarcity of help that would otherwise exist, is in a great measure avoided. Wherever the field is prepared for the mowing machine, that comforting little vehicle may be seen in operation; and the apparently easy ride of the driver, as he circles quietly around the lot, is in pleasant contrast with the old and laborious contrast of swinging the scythe. You see no bending back and sweating brow, but a quiet morning ride, with an easy rein, is doing the work of a half dozen skilful men. And then, the worst feature of haying, the hurry and loss that come from uncertain weather, is in a great measure overcome. If the grass is not down and ready for the sunshine, there is a quick process of getting it ready. We hear of one farmer in this vicinity, who drew into his barns thirty tons of well made hay in a single day, this week. This could not be done with any eafety with any

number of men, without the mowing machine. Who can help congratulating the farmer upon the advent of the mowing machine? Poor as well as rich can have it-for a single machine will do the mowing of several farms. And what a testimony it will make, in the removal of rocks and stumps, the filling of hollows and the dig-ging down of knolls, and the general smoothing and polishing of the grass fields!—for rocks and stumps and noles and hummocks are no friends of the mowing machine, and the farmer who will use it must remove all these difficulties. So the mower will prove the greatest agricultural reformer since the day when swords were beater into plowshares. It will polish the farm as the flat-iron polishes a clean dickey. And this is not all—it will bring the horse-rake, and the other improved machinery for the farm; for one thing must keep pace with another. If it takes ten men to follow the patent mower, some Yankee will soon invent a process for reducing the number to five.—Waterville Mail.

The United States Economist says : As the season of the new clip is at hand, the usual influences to depress prices are being resorted to, and wool growers will require extra nerve to contend with parties whose interest it is to buy cheap.
Manufacturers, dealers and speculators are all
croakers; they are invariably to at shearing time. We hope the farmers will not be deceived by any false reasoning. There are facts affecting the great staple which should steadily be borne in ind. Leaving out of view the sudden and great changes that have taken place in the markets during the war, brought about by demand for army purposes, fluctuations in currency, &c., and looking at the records of the trade for about forty years preceding, we find the average price of fine and medium fleece wool from 1827 to 1861,

thirty-four years, to be 464 cents per pound. During all that period foreign wools were admitted at very low duties—some descriptions en-tirely free. The consumption of wool in this production, and hence imported wools have genestimated at 90,000,000 pounds; there was imported from abroad during the year, 75,000,000 ands-most of it prior to July 1st-before the

ow tariff took effect. Now, we find on enquiry, that the stock of old leece is almost exhausted, and that the supply of oreign is very much reduced, while imports have fallen off 70 per cent. from last year at corresonding periods; the first four months of 1864 imports were 54,640 bales, against 16,818 in 1865. Importing wool is now, and has been for several months, a losing business; the market must improve or it will entirely cease. No, cease it cannot, will not, save for a period, as manfacturers have been and are now "coining" oney, and must be supplied with raw material. There seems to us no good reason for prices below at least 80 cents per pound for the average of American fleece wool.

During a ramble about the city the other day, many gardens were noticed in which tomato plants were growing. Some were well developed, so much so as to have fallen over upon the ground; others in a less advanced stage, and still erect. The plant should not be suffered to grow without ething to support it in an erect position. If planted near a fence, a good and sufficient support is supplied by driving stakes along in front of the row of plants and nailing slips of boards upon them, upon which they can lean as the plants become heavy. If an old barrel is knocking about the premises-and few houses or yards are desti tute of this species of rubbish—remove the hoops carefully and split each of the staves into two or more pieces. Set four of these in a circle around the plant, sufficiently remote from the center to allow a hoop to encircle the top and rest there. This hoop will support the plant sufficiently to keep it from falling to the ground, as it will do otherwise. The advantages of this method are: An increased quantity of fruit; an earlier and more perfect maturing of it, and the prevention of loss by rotting, as a large portion of the erop does when the plants are large person of the story upon the ground. The tomato is a healthful, savory vegetable when ripe and properly prepared for the table. Pickled when green, and put down with spices and vinegar, it is no bad subtitute for the cucumber as a pickle. This plant

Curing Bee-Stings.

We remember many years ago, in reading the travels of James Backhouse, in South Africa, this distinguished English botanist stated, that when stung by a venomous insect, he sucked ont the poison with his mouth, and observed the taste to be distinctly acid. Acting on the suggestion her furnished we have found the best remedies to be alkalies, for the purpose of neutralizing the acid. Salæratus or soda should be made into a thin paste and applied to the punctured spot, which should be kept moistened with it some time. In the absence of either of these substances, fresh wood ashes made into a paste answers well. It wood asnes made into a passe answers woul. It is important that a speedy application should be made, before the poison has extended far. The application of mud has been found useful, acting in two ways, viz., by excluding the air and dilusing or weakening the poison by the moisture in contact with it, but alkalies are much more efficient. As the season for the stinging of bees is approaching, those who are sensitive to the action of the poison may do well to bear this remedy in mind.—Co. Gent.

Write the words, Mow Weeds, in large etters, where all hands will be sure to see them; and let every laborer understand, that if it is too wet to work at hay, grain or heed crops, weeds may be mowed, close to the ground. In many pastures, large bull thistles cover nearly one half the ground. They should be mowed not only to allow the grass to grow, but to prevent the seed blowing over the country. Plowman.

To illustrate the saving of labor by the use of low carts, the English Agricultural Gazette says a man in spading will turn over about one hundred toms of earth per day. If he had to throw it over the side of a cart or wagon 5 or 6 feet he could not handle more than one-fifth o high, he could not hangle more than place. Conse-the weight he lifted in the first place. Conse-

Terms of the Maine Farmer. \$3.50 in advance, or \$3.00 if not paid with These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases. All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt f monaveremitted by him.

A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has been previously sent, otherwi we shall be unable to comply with his request.

M. V. DARLING is now on a collecting and canvassi tour in Penobecot County.

Agricultural Education.

This subject will continue to engress public attention for years to come. We have read with interest the discussions on this subject from various sources, in part from the light that is constantly thrown upon it, and also in order to notice the wild schemes that have been presented But we wish to head off in advance one idea

so prevalent, that an Agricultural College is going to send out the most scientific students the world ever saw, chemists that can analyze everything, botanists that can describe everything, entomologists that can name an insect from the sight of a wing, and engineers that can build the most complicated structures. Now let us see. I student enters college with a special fondness for chemistry. In the course of a year, he can by one recitation a day, acquire a knowledge of the general principles of chemistry and its application to agriculture. He cannot do more than this. There are other subjects that must engross his attention besides chemistry. If he wishes to be an analytical chemist, he must devote several years of untiring industry, and to the exclusion of everything else, to this study alone. The same is true of all the other branches. But we cannot do this if we would. Students need harmonious combination of studies so as to fit them for practical life, and it is only in the first principles of science that they will find time there to receive instruction. It is no province of our to dictate to the Trustees of our College what shall be done, but we do feel a deep degree of solicitude lest the public mind will be led astray by visionary projects that can never be realized and that thwart the object the Trustees have in view, and we feel constrained to caution the public not to expect too much at the outset. Much

but with a certain range of elective studies for mose advanced students. In this way different classes would be benefitted without making it too exclusive. A failure in the outset will be like a blight on a young tree. Let it once be made sickly, and it will take a long time to eradicate the disease. We would not have it inferred from these re marks that we are opposed to the discussion of this subject. On the contrary, we would invite it. It is the People's College and they have a

be advanced more rapidly for the next quarter of

a century than through the agricultural paper.

may be expected if proper management is used.

We wish the Trustees had a million dollars at

command, then they could approach to what

many are anticipating. Such an institution is

good for nothing without a back bone, and that

must be a permanent fund. To meet the present

necessities of the State, our own opinion would

be to make the terms of admission somewhat easy

of the New York World, whose prejudices have not hitherto been favorable to free negro labor. has recently visited the Sea Islands of South Carolina and gives the result of his observations and agree of land under cultivation by free labor. The enterprises are mostly by Northern men, although there are natives working their negroes under the new system, and negroes who are work year of the trial, and every year has been a suc cess more and more complete. The profits of some of the laborers amount to five hundred and

The amount of money deposited in bank by the negroes of these islands is a hundred and forty thousand dollars. One joint subscription of the seven-thirty loan amounted to eighty thousand dollars. If these facts, and the actual prosperity of these islands could be generally known throughout the South, it would do more to induce the whites to take hold of the freed labor system than all the general orders that have been

in some cases to five thousand dollars a year.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal states that within the past two years the colored people of Alexandria, Va., have built over a thousand dwelling houses, costing from \$300 to \$1000 each, and three churches, and have invested over \$5000 in ground rents. Out of a population of 8000 colored persons in the town only 23 were drawing rations from the Government on last Saturday, while more than four times that number of whites were receiving from the same

The stockholders of the European and North American Railway Company held their annual meeting in Bangor on Wednesday last. The act of the Massachusetts legislature in aid of its construction was accepted, an issue of \$1,000,000 in bonds authorized, secured on the line from Bangor to the State line, and the directors were authorized to issue \$2,300,000 bonds secured on the

entire line and its branches. The President was authorized to enter into contracts for building the entire line from Bangor to

the work on the subscription of \$500,000 of additional stock, and the completion of the line within four years from Bangor to St. John. The choice of Directors was postponed to an adjourned meeting to be held on the 23d of August.

A LIVING DEATH. Instead of sending the cor spirators who were sentenced to imprisonment for life to the Albany Penitentiary, as first stated, it is understood that the government has changed their destination to the Dry Tortugus islands on the Florida coast. In view of the magnitude of their crime, a more suitable place of punishment for these conspirators could not have been selected. The selema roll of the waves of the Gulf: the silent and even ghostly air, or rather want of air, on these lifeless coral reefs; the absence of every thing save the albatross and the shark : "the blue above and the blue below," in one unvarying monotony, save the infrequent visit of the hurricane, which only adds terror to desolationall these may faintly picture the far seaward home

EFA gentleman in New York has offered to give \$500, in prizes of \$200, \$150, \$100 and 50, to those soldiers who have either lost their right arm or have had it disabled, who will show the best specimen of left-hand penmanship-the design being to induce the men to become skillful and honorable positions.

of those to whom the law and the testimony have

denied the boon of death.

evening last at 7 o'clock, the veterans of the 9th Gen. Howard has undertaken the important and Maine infantry, consisting of 30 commissioned difficult work, entrusted to him in connection with officers and 317 non-commissioned officers and the freedmen of the South, is shown in the folprivates, arrived in this city by special train from lowing extracts from his letter of advice to the Raleigh, N. C., Lieut. Col. Noble, commanding. Assistant Commissioners. It is very evident that They were met at the depot by a company of the Gen. Howard thoroughly conprehends the duties Veteran Reserves and escorted to their quarters and responsibilities of his position and enters upon at Camp Coburn, where they were welcomed by them with the single purpose of assuring the Col. Littler, in an appropriate speech, and an excellent collation provided for them, to which ample justice was done by the hungry boys.

The following is a list of the officers of the regiment: Field and Staff. Geo F Granger, Col, and Brevet Brig. Gen; Joseph Noble, Lt Col; Geo B Dyer, Major; Harry H Wadsworth Adjt; Delon H Abbott, Surgeon; Out. D P.:

Lt; Geo S Dailey, 2d Lt. Co. B.—Levi F McHenry, Capt; Willis A Butler, 1st Co. B—Levi F Melleniy, Capt, Lt; Fernando Taylor, 2d Lt. Co. C—George W Brown, Capt; George Cony, 1st Lt. Co. D—Benj J Hill, Capt; Wm R Anderson, 2d Lt. Co. E—Isaiah C Beale, Capt; Volney A Gray, 1st Lt;

Augustus G Tuft, 2d Lt. Co. F-Benj F Whitten, Capt; Wm F Denning, 2d Co. G-Charles F Weeks, Capt; Samuel A Doten, 1st Co. H—Stephen C F Smith, Capt; Aaron H Chase, lst Lt; Martin W. Frederick, 2d Lt.
Co. H—Stephen C F Smith, Capt; Aaron H Chase, lst Lt; Charles L F Howe, 2d Lt.
Co. I—George Spoibath, Capt; Dustin P Dority, 1st Lt; Alzo Ingalis, 2d Lt.
Co. K—Eibridge H Bryant, 2d Lt.

It will be recollected that a detachment of the 9th Maine, consisting of 260 men, were mustered out at Washington several weeks since and resurt ill-devised schemes; let your sub-officers be men absolutely above corruption and prejudice. turned home, arriving in this city on the 8th inst. We took occasion at that time to allude to the gallant record of the regiment since it entered the service in September, 1861. It took part in all Commissioners, Gen. Howard says: the active operations of the campaigns in Virginia under Gen. Grant, in 1864, and with Gen.

Terry, after the fall of Wilmington, advanced to Goldsboro', N. C., where the final capitulation of the rebel forces, under Gen. Johnston was

RETURN OF THE 31st MAINE. This gallant regiment, numbering nearly 700 rank and file, arrived in Bangor on Wednesday morning last, to he paid off and mustered out of service. They were handsomely received by the city uuthorities and warmly welcomed by the people. The following is a list of the officers of the regiment :

lowing is a list of the officers of the regiment:

Field and Staff. Col. Daniel White; Lt Col, E L
Getchel; Major, Geo A Bolton; Surgeon, John H Kimball; Asst Surgeon, H S B Smith; 2d Asst Surgeon, S
B Wiggin; Chaplain, George C. Crawford; Quartermaster, R A Palmer; Adjutant, R G Rollins.

Non-Commissioned Staff. John N Dennen, Sergeant
Major; Geo. E Holt, Quartermaster-Sergeant; C E
Getchell, Commissary Sergeant; H C Bagley, Hospital
Steward; Emerson Chapman, Chief Musician.

Company Officers. Co. A—James Dean Capt; C W

Steward; Emerson Chapman, Onter Musician.
Company Officers. Co. A.—James Dean Capt; C V
Rollins, 1st Lt; George A Dickey, 2d Lieut.
Co. B.—V L Coffin, 1st Lt; J P F Toby, 2d Lt.
Co. C.—H R Sargent, Capt; W H H Ware, 1st L
George E Rines, 2d Lieut.
Co. D.—A R Westcott, 1st Lt; J H Beal, 2d Lt.
Co. E.—F S Kyes, Capt; J P Sheahan, 1st Lt; H
Dears, 2d Lt.

Perry, 2d Lt.
Co F-I P Fall, Capt; B P Brackly, 1st Lt; A I G-Thos Child. 1st Lt; A Crawford, 2d Lt. Co. II—Thomas P Beals, Capt; E Brookins, 1st Lt; II G Mitchell, 2d Lt.
Co. I.—W B Ba:ker, Capt; A Goff, 1st Lt.

Co. L-A C Hibbard, 1st Lieut; J McPherson, 2d Lt. Co. M-J S Rogers, Capt; Geo I Brown, 1st Lt. The Washington Chronicle speaking of the departure of the 31st on the 16th inst. for home,

"The record of this noble regiment stands sec ond to none which have served during the war from that State. Raised in the winter and early spring of 1864 as a veteran regiment, but really right and a duty towards it. Hence, short and circular written articles will be acceptable to the columns of the Farmer. We are a firm believer where, being in the very fore-front of the stormdrill, discipline, and efficiency in battle or clea-where, the 31st Maine always ranked high in the division) commander, and it has repeatedly rereduced in numbers, and unfortunate in its field consolidated with the 31st. The regiment bore a the defenses of Petersburg on the 2d day of April, change whatever. in which Lieut. Col. Getchell, an almost recklessly-brave but capable officer, and Major Bolton brave and capable, were both severely

Colonel White, who was recently exchanged, through the sheer force of his own merit, conspicuously displayed on a score of hard-fought fields, where he really commanded (though only ent, while it was nor under his superior officer. He has voluntary tes-

may well be proud. Few regiments from Maine have lost so heavily as the 31st. No less than eighteen of its officers sleep under the sod in Virginia, as well as an The testimony implicating Stewart the Irish ord is one that the old Pine Tree State can point conclusive to warrant the jury in finding a ver

arrived at Portland early on the morning of the the jury was as follows: 17th inst. They were received at the depot by a partaking of refreshments, were escorted to their sharp instrument in the hands of so me person o quarters, to await their final payment and dis- persons to the jury unknown. charge. The 20th number 650 men, and is command by Col. Ellis Spear, who was formerly Captain in the regiment. They left Portland in August, 1862, 960 strong, and have been in active and stage line between Augusta and Winthrop. The following is a list of the field and staff officers: Chamberlin; Major, George B. Abbott; Captain it long has needed to make it popular, a good F; Capt. Feroy, A; Capt. Butler, B; Captain Schofield, G. 1st Lieuts. Switzer, George T. Tanbish, D, F. Noyes; 2d Lieuts. McCabe, J. O. Field, F. R. Hill, F. McNean, Marcy Hawlin, Jno. Geo. A. Rice, W. T. Trusing; Stevens Assistant Surgeon; Wm. E. Donnell, Adjutant.

Col. Ames, who was promoted to a Major Generalship at the taking of Fort Fisher, afterwards by Col. Chamberlin, who was made Brigadier General by Lieut. Gen. Grant. They have served in the 5th Army Corps of the Potomac, and have distinguished themselves in the following engagements: Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Coal Harbor, Antietam, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Seven Days' Fight, White Oak Swamp,

Richmond. Sharpshooters also returned with the 20th.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. Col. T. P. Shaffoer who is interested in the construction of another European telegraph line, publishes a communication in the New York papers, in which he profesecs to demonstrate the impracticability of the anterprise. He says it will not be possible to transmit over five words per minute throught it, and adds that it even two or three words per minute be transmitted, the conducting power of the cable will be destroyed within ninety days.

A HEAVY YIELD. Six tons of hay, full weight, says the Machias Union, was cut one day last week on a few rods less than one and one-third acres of land, in Wm. H. Hemmenway's field on Broad street. The land had recently been topdressed with stable manure.

Hill of Manchester was killed on Saturday afternoon last, by being thrown from a load of hay. penmen, in order to fit themselves for lucrative His neck was broken by the fall and he died in- ed us with a generous lot of Black-heart cherries stantly. His age was about 67 years.

RETURN OF THE NINTH MAINE. On Sunday | THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU. The spirit in which the intervention of military authority or arbitrary constraint of any kind. He says :

AN

"You must do all that behooves the government in answering the question, "What shall we do with the negro?" All the disturbing element of the old system of industry and society are Harry H Wadsworth Adjt; Delon H Abbott, Surgeon; Dis P Rice, Asst Surgeon.

Co. A—Wm A Granger, Capt; Wm A Babcock, 1st Lt; Geo S Dailey, 2d Lt.

Co. B—Levi F McHenry, Capt; Willis A Butler, 1st Lt; Fernando Taylor, 2d Lt.

To. B—Levi F McHenry, Capt; Willis A Butler, 1st Lt; Fernando Taylor, 2d Lt. conscientiously—endeavoring neither to overdonor underdo. Do not forget that the less government consistent with assured security of life and liberty and property, the better. The constraints of military law are neither norms and exactions of military law are neither normal nor congenial to the American spirit, and your exercise of them must be only to assure to all the liberty for which they were evoked. Assure yourself, and be able to assure others, how much better than the old things of slavery will be the new things of equal liberty to all. Virtuous in-telligence and industry assure the stability and

In his further instructions to the Assist

let them be men who propose to do simple jus

mind the minimum rates for his own guidance. By careful inquiry as to the hire of an able-bodied made to Gen. Sherman. The regiment has since that time been stationed at Raleigh, where they were mustered out on the 16th inst., and ordered to Augusta to be paid off.

man when his pay went to his master, he will have an appropriate test of the value of his labarate and spropriate and spropriate test of the value of his labarate and spropriate test of the value of his labarat a lien on the crops or land. Employes are desired to enter into a written agreement with their employers, setting forth their stated wages, or securing an interest in the crop or land or both, in order to enforce the fulfilment of contracts on both sides. No general rule is laid down; the Assistant Commissioner must use the privileges and authority he already has. No agent is authorized to tolerate compulsory, unpaid labor, except for the legal punishment of crime. Suffering may result to some extent, but suffering is preferable to slavery, and is to some degree the necessary consequence of events. In all his action the officer should never forget that no establishment for slavery, like apprentic without proper consent, or peonage, that is, holding people for debt, or confining them without their consent to the land by any system, will be tolerated."

GOOD NEWS FOR OUR BRAVE BOYS. The Camp and Hospital work of the United States Sanitary Commission being nearly brought to a close, work for magnitude and mercy, such as the world never before witnessed, and in which millions have been lavishly expended for administering to the needs and comfort of our noble army and navy; the Commission is now seeking other methods by which its benefactions can be turned to the best account in benefiting our brave soldiers and sailors and their families. One of these methods and a very important and necessary one is the establishment at central and convenient points in the loyal States, of agencies through whom all claims upon the Government and for pensions of soldiers and sailors and their families may be prosecuted without expense to the claimcomposed of raw recruits with a sprinkling of ants. Trustworthy and reliable persons have veterans, it went into the battle of the Wilderbeen carefully selected for these agencies, who they may perform, all expenses of every kind being party, it finally came out with hardly a corporal's guard; the major portion of the regiment being either killed or captured, including Col. full reason to know, from an examination of White and a large number of his officers. In the instructions issued by the central office drill, discipline, and efficiency in battle or clearly to the local agencies, where there claims In the instructions issued by the central office are taken and by them at once forwarded to where, the dist Maile diways that brigade (now estimation of General Griffin, its brigade (now the central office at Washington, whose well ceived the official commendation of the inspecting known intimate relations with the Departments insure as speedy and prompt action as it is possible to be had, and every cent received from the Government will promptly pass into the hands of distinguished part in the memorable assault upon the persons entitled, without any deduction or

The agent in Augusta, Joseph Burton, Esq., is well known to the citizens of Kennebec, who have for the past ten years elected him to the responsible position of Register of the Probate Court won his way to the command of the regiment in the County. He may be found at the Probate office, as his advertisement in this paper shows.

THE WEST ROXBURY MURDER. The inquest to ascertain the particulars concerning the murder imonials from his superior officers, of which he of the Joyce children, was concluded on Tuesday afternoon last. Many witnesses were examined but the evidence did not clear up the mystery proportion of the rank and file. Its rec- bounty jumper in the crime, was not sufficiently to in the years that are to come, with just pride. dict against him and he was remanded for THE TWENTIETH MAINE. This veteran regiment further examination. The verdict returned by

That Isabella M. and John S. Joyce came detachment of troops from Camp Berry, and after the hour of 12 M., from wounds inflicted by some

Mr. Charles Sawyer, recently of the Stanley House in this city, has contracted to run the maservice during the whole term of enlistment. Passengers are ticketed through via the Maine Central Road to Lewiston. The Lewiston Jour Colonel, Ellis Spear; Lieut. Colonel. T. D. nal says Mr. Sawyer has added to this line what H. S. Melchen, H; Capt. Sawyer, C; Capt. four horse team and a nice passenger coach. Per-Howes, E; Capt. Whitan, D; Capt. Harrington, sons going to Augusta will find this route best and most expeditious.

Brig. Gen. Seldon Conner, who was danger ously wounded at the battle of the Wilderness in May, 1864, and for many months has been fluctuting between life and death in a hospital at Washington, has so far recovered as to be able to The Regiment was originally commanded by be removed to his home at Kendall's Mills. He was much prostrated by the fatigue of the journey, but strong hopes are felt of the ultimate re covery of this gallant soldier to health.

THE ANDERSONVILLE VICTIMS. It is stated that the War Department has despatched two officers etery and bury therein the remains of our soldiers who died in prison there, and mark their Cedar Run, Fort Fisher, and all the battles before graves in all cases where names can be obtained ; and also, to collect evidence as to who is respon A detachment of the 16th Maine and some sible for the cruel treatment our men endured there, with a view to bringing some of the guilty

parties to trial before a military commission. Gen. Joel Wellington of Monticello, one the pioneer settlers of Aroostook County, died at years. Mr. George Pond, who came to Monticello the same year with Gen. Wellington, and was his nearest neighbor, died on the same day at the age of 81 years.

complished pianist and vocal instructor, who visited this city last Summer, will be glad to learn that he has returned and proposes to spend a few weeks in giving instruction to those who may desire his services.

The Methodist Sabbath School and Congre gation in this city, will make a picnic excursion by railroad to Brunswick on Tuesday next. Of course they will have a good time.

for which he will please accept our thanks.

WASHINGTON AND HIS FAMILY. The celebrated national picture by Schussele has been splendidly engraved on steel by Wm. Sartain, and forms

It is published by Bradley & Co., of Philadelthe future capital of the country before him. pertaining to his profession. The group consists of the Gen. and Mrs. Washington, with her grandchildren, Eleanor Parke

tion of Church Music for Choirs, Singing Schools, Conventions, &c., to be entitled "THE PRAISE OF Zion." It is by two new authors-Solon Wild-ER and FREDERIC S. DAVENPORT; and the publishers, who had great experience in such matters, that manufacture the Union Mower. The first cost is great confidence that will prove extraordinarily are worth much mere than they cost. The machin entation of a number of compositions from distinguished foreign authors, as Neukomn, Novello, and others, as well as from American favorites, among whom Chas. Zeuner is fully repre- Farmer. sented,-all of which are now first printed from the original manuscripts. Retail price. \$1 50. The publishers will send an advance copy of this book to any teacher or choir leader, post-paid, for one-half the retail price.

serves in the community. The subscription price

for the engraving is \$3.50.

els, ha been received from the publishers. the warse has taken place since that time. The imprint of the Harper Brothers is a ufficient endorsement of the literary excellence at five—bathes and reads his Bible till half-past of the volume, aside from the widely estab-lished reputation of its author. We have de-lined great pleasure from its reguel, and con-broiled steak, usually make up his breakfast. His rived great pleasure from its perusal, and canappetite is very variable. Gen. Miles may call not doubt that it will take rank in popular es- in to see him and pass a few words, or the timation with the most successful works of simi- of the guard may have something to say; for only lar character recently given to the public. For these two, except his physician and Craven, and the chaplain of course, when he calls, are allowed sale by A. Williams & Co., Boston, and Chas. A.

oney Makers" is an interesting chapter upon the "little busy bee"; "Countess Lura," a fine Second Capture ; Dr. Johns-which grows in atoer annum. Ticknor & Fields, Boston,

llustrated volume of Ticknor & Fields' Compan- onment. Chaplain Kerfoot was sent to his cell. ion Poets for the People, has been issued. It contains forty of the grandest of this eminent hand) 'I must look,' he said, 'for consolation American poet's anti-slavery and patriotic lyrics, now.' The chaplain talked to him of his spirithandsomely printed and illustrated, and sold at ual condition, read to him passages from the Bible the low price of fifty cents each. For sale by the booksellers everywhere.

with a coutlingation of "Farming for Rays," and lief in the Bible and professes to have made it the has contributions by Mrs. Stowe, Marian Douglass, J. H. A. Bone, Gail Hamilton, Carl Keyes, to reading the Scriptures, for he sometimes clamors F. T. Trowbridge, Mayne Reid, and other well in a different style of literature; but his request known writers for the young. It is full of firstrate pictures and will please the little folks. leger, and not permitting him to write to

Peterson's Ladies' National, for August contains a continuation of "The Missing Diamond," much himself, and for the comfort derived from with other literary attractions, together with them would have to rely mainly on others readfashion plates, music, &2. C. J. Peterson, Philing to him. One eye is almost totally blind, and adelphia, at \$2 00 per year.

August are received, each with its own particu-August are received, each with its own particular excellencies, and can be had of C. A. Pierce that Jeff Davis is slowly but surely declining in health from his protracted imprisonment. He

DEATH BY INHALING CHLOROFORM. Mr. Elias twenty by twenty feet he could walk Wood, died in Winthrop Saturday July 22d, im- he chose; but all the long hours of each weary mediately after inhaling chloroform administered day he sets at the barred embrasure of his case for the purpose of extracting a tooth. The circumstances were as follows:

About five minutes after the process of inhalation commenced, the patient then not having been brain no one can tell. Before him are the bay unconscious, he suddenly sprang from his chair, and the passing ships, and the Rip Raps, growing each day into a wondrous work of impregnable exerted himself violently for a moment, sank to the strength; and beyond, the blue sky and fleeting floor, gasped five or six times and was apparently clouds and wild sea birds enjoying the boundles desd. Dr. A. P. Snow, an able and experienced freedom of the outer air. And mingling with physician, was immediately called who made these sights comes that perpetual, mournful refrain, the sound of the waves dashing upon the every possible effort to resuscitate him. But all beach. Here he is a prisoner, and under what his attempts proved ineffectual. Dr. J. Fille-circumstances and under what terrible charges brown, who administered the chloroform, has hanging over him! Not a moment is he had many years of successful experience in its alone—not a moment passes that he is not under the vigilant eye of soldiers. There is no egress use, and in this case the chloroform was unadul-through these strong iron bars. There is no es-terated and was given in the most careful man-cape through this cordon of muskets. There can ner. We are happy to state that the family of be no attempt at rescue from without. What

ealthy and muscular. He had spent three years petual gloom! Health has in the service of his country and returned un-end is not far. I am writing no fancy sketch. scathed to the joy of a fond father, (mother, sis- I have been told to-day, (Monday, 17th,) that ters, wife, children and friends. But their joy Jeff Davis, if he keeps up his present prison habwas of short duration. He had been at home but its and despondency, will not live six weeks longsix weeks, when a mysterious Providence termin-

July, 13th, by Rev. C. H. Emmerson, Mr. George F. Robinson of Island Falls, late of Co. B, 8th Maine Vols, to Miss Roxinda Aurora Clarke, daughter of Samuel C. Clark, Esq., of Spring-

Mr. Robinson, says the Bangor Whig, is the young soldier whose admirable courage, promptness and perseverance, on the tragical night of Levant, to stand this season. the 14th of April last, saved the Hon. Wm. H. Seward from assassination. His ewn escape also so many fine horses as this one, and it will be a from the fate aimed at Mr. Seward, considering long time before his equal can or will be found the number of stabs he received and the greatly superior size and strength of the assassin, was possession of his present owner. quite as remarkable as that of Mr. Seward. When we read the account of Mr. Robinson's government appreciates highly his achievement on that occasion, and has given him a valuable

ate letter from the First Maine Cavalry, dated near Petersburg, July 19th, says that an order Gen. O. O. Howard at the recent Commencement was received the day previous, to have the regi- at Shurtleff College, Ill. ment mustered out. The rolls will be at once prepared, and the whole regiment will be at home by the middle of August.

Rev. D. N. Sheldon, D. D., of Waterville has been elected one of the Professors in Antioch College, Ohio. Dr. Sheldon was for about ten years President of Waterville College, is a good scholar, and eminently fitted for a Professional

Mowing Machines and Horse Rakes. MESSRS. EDITORS:-Having been somewhat of a pioneer in the use of agricultural machinery in this portion of the State, I am very frequently asked, which, among masterpiece of art which ought to be in the the various mowing machines and horse rakes, in t cossession of every loyal family in the country. for which they are intended, and with your permission phia. The picture represents General Washing-ton, twelve years after the revolutionary war, this, if printed in your paper, will be read by every scated with his family at a table with a plan of farmer in Maine who wishes to keep posted in matte

Mowing machines are getting to be as indisper to farmers as hay carts. The old fashioned soythe is to be relieved from duty, except occasionally to cut corn Custis, and George Washington Parke Custis, and soft meadows where horses cannot go. A farmer adopted at an early age by them soon after the must be rich, who can afford to get his hay without the death of their father John Parke Custis. In the use of a mowing machine and horse rake. He must be back ground is old Christopher, the faithful negro so fond of haying, too, as to prefer six hard days' work servant of the General. It is the only engraving with the hand scythe and rake, to one easy day's work ever made from Schussele's painting. No rep- with the horse mower and rake; which I confess is not

resontation of Washington and his family ever my case. We like farming, all but the hard work. resontation of Washington and his family ever given to the public previously, will compare with this in excellence of portraiture, and in the method this in excellence of portraiture, and in the method during the last two or three years, witnessed the operagrouping. The heads are all copied from portraits tion of almost every description of horse mowers used painted by Stewart, and are conceded to be the best in New England, and taken considerable pains to ascereve executed by any artist. The agent for the publishers is now canvassing the county for subscriptions to this admirable work of art, and we New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, as well as in trust he will meet with the success which it de- Maine, who have used the Union Mowing Machine, coincides with my own in pronouncing for that, as excelling most others in the important qualities of light draft, simplicity of construction, durability and readi-MASON BROTHERS. New York, announce as in ness of control, by the operator on stony or rough press, to be ready September 1st. a new collec- ground, and I have not met one who used the Union Machine who could be induced to change it for any other.

The Whitcomb horse rake has been pretty extensively used the past two years, and has proved more than satisfactory. They are manufactured by the same company and whose judgment is rarely at fault, express little more than of the rakes of olden time, but they ttractive. An important feature will be its prefor which they are intended than any others I have seen and deeming it but just to give my brother farmers the benefit of my experience and observation, will feel obliged if you will publish this in the columns of the WILLIAM C. HAMMATT. Howland July 22d, 1865.

JEFF. DAVIS AT FORTRESS MONROE. A Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following account of the daily habits of Jeff. Davis in prison and his despondency since Miss Mackenzie from the pen of Anthony hearing the news of the execution of the conspir-Prollope, one of Harpers' series of select nov- ators. The writer says that a marked change for

"Davis rises early in the morning-generally an anxiety and even determination to discuss the subject of the impossibility of ever convicting him of treason. He threw himself back upon the question of State rights as his main point of de-fense. For some time, finding that all the dispoem; number eight of the "Needle and Garden" articles is given—this series of papers, as well as the "Chimney Corner" are both from the pen of the subject. Except these interruptions in the way of conversation, which, it will be understood, are not daily by any means, he passes most of his the "Chimney Corner" are both from the pen of are not daily by any means, he passes most of his Mrs. Stowe. The other articles are: Strategy at time till half-past three P. M., his dinner hour, in the Fire-side; Around Mull, II; John Bright looking out at the window. He smokes his pipe and the Eaglish Radicals; The Willow; My tractiveness;—Letter to a Silent Friend; Peace; troubled him, but he has become used to it and first the light kept burning in the room all night Reconstruction and Negro Suffrage. Terms 4.00 makes no complaint on the subject now, as perhaps he knows it would do no good if he did On Sunday last, 16th instant, Davis sent for NATIONAL LYRICS by J. G. Whittier, another the chaplain, for the second time since his impris-

Davis appeared to be in much better spirits than Bible morning and evening. for this regard thus far has not been con with. This refusal to extend his reading privi-Ticknor & Fields, Biston, at \$2.00 per annum. or see letters from her, have formed the burden the other gives indication of rapidly becoming so He has complained lately of seeing objects double ARTHUR'S MAGAZINE and the LADY'S FRIEND for He still wears his goggles during the day time. From all sources of information it is gleaned will not even avail himself of the opportunities of exercise afforded him, and he has a space of about

mate, sullen, silent, speechless. With his chin alternately resting on one hand and then on both, he looks unintermittingly through this opening. Where rest his eyes and what thoughts stir that the deceased, and others acquainted with the circumstances, do not in the least, censure Dr. F.

Wood was a second with the circumstances, do not in the least, censure Dr. F. Mr. Wood was a man thirty-one years of age, whiter, his words fewer, his spirits sunk in per-

A SOLDIER'S WEDDING. Married in Springfield pondent of the Waterville Mail communicates the death of this justly celebrated stock horse. He was found on Saturday morning, 15th inst. in his stall, with one of his fore legs broken in two places. The manner in which it was done is still a mystery to the person who had him in charge-Mr. Gifford, of Fairfield Corner, where he had been sent by his owner, Hiram Drew of

> Probably no horse in the country has produced He was 26 years old, and has always been in the

The Oxford Plumbago Mining Company struggle with the assassin, on the occasion referred to, we felt proud to learn that he was a ty feet to intersect the veins of plumbago from son of Maine. We are much gratified that the the surface. Operations have already commenced.

We are using an exellent article of writing clerkship in one of the Departments at Washing- ink manafactured from a German recipe, by Wm. Liesching, a member of the Veteran Reserves. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on

> The annual Methodist Camp Meeting at Northport will commence Monday evening, Aug. 28th, and continue through the week.

A company has been organized in New York work the tin mine in Paris, so says the Oxford

Statement of Louis Weichman

It will be remembered that Weichman was one of the principal witnesses in the recent assassination trial, and that mainly upon his testimony Mrs. Surratt was convicted of the crime of plot ting the murder of the President and other officers of the government. Since the execution of the conspirators, a man named Brophy has made a public statement in the Washington papers charging Weichman with swearing falsely against the accused, and as having privately acknowledged to him that he had done so. In reply to Brophy's allegations. Weichman makes the following statement :

"The affidavit of John P. Brophy, of Washington, to the public, instead of being to me a mat-ter of surprise and anger, has been one almost of daily expectation. To prove its utter worthlessnees, it is merely necessary to state that it was twice submitted to Judge Holt, and once to all the members of the Court, and to President Johnson himself, before the execution of Mrs. Surratt, and that it had no effect whatever. Col. amx his signature thereto. I leughed at them then since they were ridiculous; and I now pronounce the statement so extensively copied in various papers, a tissue of lies from beginning to end. It puzzles me much to know why these monstrous charges were not brought out on the witness stand by the learned counsel, Aiken, and his worthy associate, Clampitt, who are in close communion with Brophy. The case had not been closed when I read them. I was then, and am now, prepared to answer all such charges.

Much has been said and much heart.

Mo more five cent postage stamp currency is to be issued. The rebel Secretary of State, Benjamin, is In Paris. The Herald's correspondence says:

Mason and the other rebel agents in Europe, have recreased the Atlantic, and are now residing in Canada.

New York, July 24. During the progress of the proceedings in New Orleans for confiscation of the rebel slidell's property, claims were put in by Fronch parties for 390,000 francs, but the Judge decided that, as Slidell longed to the Government and the claims could not be allowed.

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New York, July 24. The Most of the second points in Europe, have recreased the Atlantic, and are now residing in Canada.

New York, July 24. During the propers of the size of the Atlan Burnett himself, handed me the charges almost

now, prepared to answer all such charges.

Much has been said and much has been written about Mrs. Surratt's innocence. Particles of conversation which were intended to blind me, which had a certain air of mystery about them, now come back in their dread reality with a peculiar and an awful significance. Before the 4th of March, Mrs. Surratt was continually remarking to everywhody, that competing was going to the survey of the surve ing to everybody that something was going to happen to "Old Abe," which would prevent him from taking his seat, because General Lee was going to make a movement which would startle the whole world. This appeared in the papers, and no notice was taken of it. The 4th of March came and went.

President Lincoln was invested in the same and went.

President Lincoln was invested in the cath of allegance of the late rebellion arrived in this city to-day from Fort Warren, awaying taken the cath of allegance. the whole world. This appeared in the papers, and no notice was taken of it. The 4th of March came and went. President Lincoln was inaugurated, but Gen. Lee did not execute his 'movement.' What that movement was I do not know. A few days afterward I asked her why John Lieut. C. W. Reed; Com. J. K. Hunter, of the late rebellion arrived in this city to-day from Fort Warren, having taken the oath of allegiance:

Major Generals Kershaw and Marmaduke; Brigadier Generals Barton, Cabell, Corse, Frazier, Hunter, Gordon, Jones, Semmes and Smith; Maj. Harry Gilmor and Lieut. C. W. Reed; Com. J. K. Hunter, of the late rebellion arrived in this city to-day from Fort Warren, having taken the oath of allegiance:

Major Generals Kershaw and Marmaduke; Brigadier Generals Barton, Cabell, Corse, Frazier, Hunter, Gordon, Jones, Semmes and Smith; Maj. Harry Gilmor and Lieut. C. W. Reed; Com. J. K. Hunter, of the late rebellion arrived in this city to-day from Fort Warren, having taken the oath of allegiance: brought such men as Harold and Atzerott into the house. "Oh, he wishes to make use of them for his dirty work," was her reply. I then asked her what the dirty work was. She said John wants them to clean his horses. He had two at the subscriptions to the national 7-30 loan received to-

When Richmond fell and Lee's army surrendered, when Washington was in a blaze of glory, and all hearts beat high with joy, Mrs. Surratt wept and closed her house. When the illumination took place, her house remained dark and silent, without one single ray of light at her windows to denote gladness. Gloomy and forlorn it to see the following alllegations against a Maine then was. To use her own expression it was "in- officer, made by a correspondent of the N.Y. dicative of her feelings." But now a gloom and horror invest it blacker than the furies them-

Good Friday I drove her into the country, ignorant of her purpose or intentions. Holiday had been granted to all the clerks in the Departiment of War Wastarted to estimation of the people of Maine, unless ment by the Secretary of War. We started about helf past two. Before leaving she had an about half past two. Before leaving she had an interview with John Wilkes Booth in the parlor; no doubt she then received from him the field glass which she gave to Lloyd. On the way she "By the mustering out of the 9th Maine we steed. We halted once, and that was about three miles from Washington, when observing that there were pickets along the road, she hailed an old farmer and wanted to know if they would remain there all night. On being told that they were withdrawn about eight o'clock in the even- shown them during Major Dyer's administration ing, she said she was glad to know it.

On our return I chanced to make some remark up by the thumbs in the capital grounds for petabout Booth. stating that he seemed to be without employment, and asking her when he was going to act again. "Booth is done acting," she said, "and he is going to New York very soon, never to return. Then turning round, she remarked, "Yes, and Booth is crazy on one sub-

o'clock, saying she had made an engagement with some gentlemen, who were to meet her at that punish the assailants. The last case of this kind some gentlemen, who were to meet I asked her if it was Booth. She answer-

ed neither yes nor no. that she meant. She replied that after sunshine thumbs, and let the guilty white men go free. there was always a storm, and that the people were all too proud and licentious, and that God mitted here, which, for the present, I abstain from What transpired there God only knows. As soon only that he is an energetic and temperate man. as I had taken tea I went to the parlor.

Mrs. Surratt's former manner and cheerfulness seemed to be thinking of something, and on my Liverpool to New York, was burned at sea, and asking her what was the matter she said she felt nearly four hundred of the passengers were either nervous and was unwell. Then, looking at me, drowned or burned to death. The rescued passhe asked me which way the torchlight process-ion was going that we had seen on the avenue? on was going that we had seen on the avenue? I remarked that it was a procession from the Λ rsenal, and that the employees were probably going to serenade the President, it being the 14th flames. Whole families died together in exeruof April, the day appointed for the restoration of ciating torments. Brother s and sisters, parents of April, the day appointed for the restoration of the flag over Sumter. She said she would like and children, ran frantically about for help they to know, as she was much interested in it.

"For God's sake let them come in! I expected the house to be searched."

When the detectives had gone, and her daughand in an instant they were consumed. Of such ter, almost frantic, cried out, "Oh! ma, just horrible scenes is the account made up.

fore the assassination! I am afraid it will bring 'Anna, come what will," she replied, "I am resigned. I think that J. Wilkes Booth was ony an instrument in the hands of the Almighty to punish this proud and licentious people."

will not say Mrs. Surratt knew what was in the following particulars: Booth's mind? God grant he may have spoken to Bingham said, and what every true Union-loving tered and Captain P.'s gold watch worth \$200

original conception. Louis J. WEICHMANN.

PROFESSOR McCullough. This person, whose name has been associated with the development of an infamous plot to burn the principal cities of the Union by the use of an inflammable compound of his own invention, is now in prison at

Washington. The N. Y. Evening Post says of him: statement: "He was formerly a professor of chemistry at Columbia College, and remained in that position until the winter of 1862, when he suddenly dishis election to the chair of chemistry in Columbia made some talk at the time, and will be remembered by many of our readers; McCullough's opponent was Professor Wolcott Gibbs, generally ately for himself and the college, a Unitarian. The precise relations between chemistry and divinity were not apparent to the public, but the trustees felt themselves bound to elect none but an orthodox man to teach chemistry, and accordingly they elected McCullough. This person is a bitter traitor. He remained in New York for nearly two years after the beginning of the war, and then ran away to Richmond, where he at once took the place for which he had sold himself, as head of the chemical bureau. In this of he women and children of the north. As an ad-

Latest Telegraphic News.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS. SECESSIONISTS CHOSEN TO OFFICE. THE REBEL BENJAMIN IN PARIS.

MASON AND OTHER REBEL AGENTS IN Confiscation of Slidell's Property in New Orleans.

FROM TENNESEE. SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS BY GEN. THOMAS. GUERILLA DEPREDATIONS.

REBEL OFFICERS TAKE THE OATH OF AL-LEGIANCE. SALE OF 7-30 BONDS. GOLD 1.43 1-4.

New York, July 24. The Herald's Washington des The elections in Virginia have gone so strongly in favor of secessionists that even Guerrilla Mosby is encouraged to become a candidate for Congress.

No more five cent postage stamp currency is to be

the subscriptions to the national 7-30 loan received to-day amounted to \$10,213,300,

The number of individual subscriptions was 7145.

New York, July 24. Second Board. Stocks heavy.

CHARGES AGAINST A MAINE OFFICER. We regret they are substantiated by the facts. Whatever

"By the mustering out of the 9th Maine we was very lively and cheerful, taking the reins into have obtained a change in the officer commanding her own hands several times and urging on the this post. Major Dyer has been relieved as Prosteed. We halted once, and that was about three vost-Marshal, and Capt. J. A. Barrett, commandg, she said she was glad to know it.

It has been no uncommon thing to see negroes tied

On our return I chanced to make some remark

up by the thumbs in the capital grounds for petpick," and I'm going to give him a good scolding picking two or three plums out of a basket in the next time I see him." What the one subject Market street, and charged with saying something was, Mrs. Surratt never said. The people can impudent to a soldier. The colored people have ed by scamps wearing the Union uniform in our inoffensive colored men were set upon near a certain stable, while peaceably passing along the urn, and having, from the top of a hill, caught street, and outrageously pummeled with the insight of Washington swimming in a flood of light and glory, raising her hands, she said, "I am the Provost Marshal, who took the lying stateafraid all this rejoicing will be turned into mourn- ment of the soldiers that the black men called ing-all this glory into sadness." I asked her them hard names, tied up the colored men by the

word and too proud and hectatods, and that does would punish them. The gentlemen whom she expected at nine o'clock, on her return, called. It was John Wilkes Booth's last visit to Mrs. as black, but hitherto it has been too much like Surratt, and the third one on that day. She was Balcomb's comb-all on one side. I shall prealone with him for a few minutes in the parlor. diet nothing as to Capt. Barrett's administration,

Loss of an Emigrant Ship. The American em-Mrs. Surratt's former manner and described and had left her. She now was nervous, agitated and ligrant ship, Wm. Nelson, on her passage from restless. Pacing up and down the floor, she Liverpool to New York, was burned at sea, and sengers describe the scenes during the fire as tru-Her nervousness finally increased so much that could not find. The saved passengers also say he drove myself and the young ladies, who were that when the Captain found he could not save creating a great deal of noise and laughter, to our the ship, he got his boats out, and with his offirespective rooms to bed. She, however, returned to the parlor, and continued pacing up and down the room long after I had retired. detectives arrived at 3 o'clock the of very young children were placed in the "channext morning, I rapped at her door for permission | nels" of the ship, as being farthest from the fire, but they had not been long there when the flames burst through the side of the vessel upon them

night the 16th inst. the houses of Hon. Wm. McGilvery and Capt. Phineas Pendleton in Searsport were entered and robbed of money, bonds, silver-ware and other valuables to the amount of Now who is there, after all these facts, that several thousand dollars. The Belfast Age gives

"The house of Capt. Phineas Pendleton was en-The abduction of President Lincoln from the sive silk dresses, worth \$400, belonging to his city of Washington, which is surrounded by near- family, from other rooms, together with a quanly thirty strong forts, and which was at that time protected by twenty thousand soldiers, would of Hon. William McGilvery was entered, his safe have been simply an impossibility. His carriage opened and entirely cleaned out. It contained could not have proceeded three squares without about \$3000 in government bonds, gold and bills being recognised. The attempted execution of to the amount of \$1000 more, and several articles this stilly plot would have been an absurd as its of valuable jewelry. The robber or robbers made original conception. Louis J. Weichkann. their exit without being discovered. The safe burglars got access to it is quite a mystery. This is the second series of daring burglaries have been committed in that locality of late."

Poor JEFF. Davis. Atlanta paper of the 8th inst., contains the following almost incredible

"Two gentleman from Georgia made an appea to Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, to the effect that some privilege promotive of his comfort and health should be bestowed upon the Hon. A. H. Stephens, then and now pris readers know, in Fort Warren. The Secretary kindly assured them that he would institute proper enquiries, and, if it could, the privilege so ted would not be withheld from the distinguis prisoner. 'But, gentlemen,' said the Secretary, eing them keenly, have you not a word t for Mr. Davis?—no petition to present for him?' Surprised and confounded, our Georgia friends hesitated, when the Secretary quickly remarked 'Since his (Mr. D.'s) arrest, save from Mrs. Davis,

fice he prepared inflammable compounds, which tracturing his skull, and otherwise injuring him. He was taken up insensible and remained so till and other northern cities, and showed a readiness to abet with his technical skill the most infamous ship-carpenter by trade, and aged about 23 years.

venturer, unscrupulous, treacherous, and ready to serve any cause for pay, he is one of the most upon Rev. Edward Ballad, Rector of St. Paul's detectable characters brought out by the rebellies.

TWO

The stea and Queen the 19th. The ates put into the America sel has bee object, it her way to

British Go ican war is opinion is to owners may be cla Governme ry course of patch to the says an ener during the from the ris The Arm

flicting into restoration est that eve The steam and the ste laying the and Sphyni the Great E same place pected the f August. the whole

The Jour Representat Mexico by er be perm rights of th Other Eu

England

A letter fi 28, furnish It says the declared on deaths occur deaths increed of the s per day; an There was ple had left suspended, l ness of the No case of ican residen An Alexan siderable di There were The epidemi

The steam and Greenca It was fin entia about in the Parlis evening of the Liberals and have lost 18 tions are th strength in The rumo There had

antine had. the two por It is rep ces that the Additiona lished on the that the conoriginated w sell agreed t that the cru be claimed States, but

ordinary cou his opinion demned, on could not be Seward's no He regrets t able to the dresses argu He trusts. prove favora

It is stated pahannock, before reach to proceed. Additional William No among the 41 Another bo hoped she al-400 on board The ship M picked up on from a boat others from T

a barque in t THE COTTO ville, Ala., g railroad trip

"I was, in cotton there railroad. I ed the State it was almos exceptions be most of it w maturing ray some remui ed by negro every man I formed me t

> HENRY A. has turned an application tion, situated folk. In his Army of Nor John Gibbon al surrende

quated system

"so-called fr for the estat ceive it. Hi member to not effectual of restoration

WRECK OF the U.S. ster Capt. Jerome were nearly a nebaug left M ress Monroe, 9th Maine a Special Aotices.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXCURSION.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXCURSION.

THE METHODIST SABBATH S7HOOL and Congregation of this city will got to BRUNSWICK on a Picnic Excursion on TUESDAY, August 1st Cars to leave at 8 o'clock A. M.—Tickets for persons over 14 years of age 60 cents; and for 14 years old and under 25 cents for the round trip Tickets can be obtained at FULLER & SAWTELL'S, FENNO'S and PERCIVAL & PLUMMER'S on the East side of the river. This Excursion is confined exclusively to the Methodist School and Congregation, for the reason that cars cannot be obtained for a general excursion. No person will be admitted to the cars without a ticket.

July 24, 1865.

MRS. WINSLOW .

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician,

Presents to the Attention of Mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

CAN NAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we have never

IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used.

exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None

genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New

the United States are flooded with the direct poisons, under the

alded to the world as "sovereign remedies," that the public

should fally understand the facts. Be it known, then, that

all the Tonics containing alcohol are manufactured with a fiery

TETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS contain none

with the pure juice of the most valuable stomachic, anti-bilious.

tonics advertised in the United States, and the certificates which

est standing in every professional calling and walk of life. Be-

which infest the skin and wool of the Sheep, and thereby im-proves the health of the animal, as well as the quality of its

fleece. Employed in the same way, the solution being made

stronger, it will destroy those insects which infest the skins of

Wool Growers should beware of any preparation that contains "suiphur," as it is sure to destroy the fibre of the wool. One pound of Extract Tobacco will make twelve gallons Wash, and contains the strength of eight pounds of Toba 20, as prepared

by farmers.

Agents Wanted in every Wool District.

JAMES F. LEVIN, Agent South Down Co.,
23 Central Wharf, Boston.

KENDALL & WHITNEY, Portland; DORR & CRAIG, Augusta; J. H. PHILBRICK, Skowhegan; N. S. HARLOW,
Bangor.

those not acquainted with the article it may seem rather strange

of Howe & Stevens, that they are the best and cheapest in the

other materials, will not injure the most fragile texture, are ready for use in a few moments, and are fast, clean and beauti-

NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

ARMY AND NAVY CLAIM AGENCY.

THE LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,

DESTOYS FLIES INSTANTLY,

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The

This celebrated Toilet Sonp, in such universal demand

Salt Rheum. (OINTMENT) Salt Rheum.

ware of imitations and imposturos.

New York House, 59 Cedar Street, N. Y.

Price, only 35 Cents per Bottle. 8m26

Koreign Mews.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Great Britain.

The steamer Beatrice, late Rappahannock, which left Calais on the 2d inst., for Liverpool,

put into Southampton, and is reported to have been seized there at the instance of Mr. Adams, the American Minister. A United States war ves-

sel has been cruising off the Welch coast with the

object, it is supposed, of seizing the cruiser on her way to Liverpool.

British Government on the cessation of the American war is published. Earl Russell says the legal

opinion is that ships belonging to the Confederate

Government and not lawfully transferred to other

owners before the total cessation of hostilities, may be claimed as public property by the Federal Government if found in any British territory, and any counter claim must be decided in the ordina-

during the continuance of the war, be relieved

from the risk of capture and condemnation by any

adds to the difficulty of speedily adjusting the con-flicting interests which the war in America be-

tween the North and the South has let loose, and of achieving the task, which, whether it be of

restoration or reconstruction, is one of the great-

and arrive at Heart's Content in the beginning of

August. Messages are constantly sent through

the whole cable in the most perfect manner.

England is for the moment without a Parliament, and in the throes of an election contest.

Italy

The Journal Di Roma explains that the Papal

Representative to Mexico terminated his mission to

Mexico by order of the Pope, as he could no long-er be permitted to witness the violations of the

rights of the Church. Monseignor Meylia was to await instructions from Rome at Gautemala.

A letter from Alexandria, Egypt, dated June

It says the existence of the cholera was officially

declared on the 11th of June, on which day three

deaths occurred; by the end of the first week the

per day; and on the 27th the number was 250.

There was much alarm, and about 30,000 peo-

sul General, remained at his post, and the busi-

No case of cholera had occurred among the Ame-

siderable diminution in the deaths from cholera.

There were 118 deaths from cholera on the 4th.

FIVE DAYS LATER.

It was finally settled that the Great Eastern would leave the Nore early on the 15th and Val-

The English political news is entirely centred

It is reported that a private telegram announ-

ces that the Pope has excommunicated Maximi-

lished on the American question, and it seems that the concession to Confederate vessels, allow-

ing them to be disarmed and sold in neutral ports.

originated with Drouyn De L'Huys. Earl Rus-

sell agreed to the proposition, but pointed out that the cruisers of the defunct government might

be claimed as public property by the United States, but that its claims must be decided in the

In a letter to Sir F. Bruce, Earl Russell gives

his opinion in the case of the Etta, or Retribution,

that the vessel was lawfully and rightfully con-

William Nelson are published. Capt. Lavy was among the 44 saved by the steamer Lafayette. Another boat contained 37 persons, and it is

THE COTTON CROP IN ALABAMA. A correspond- ful.

ent of a New York paper, writing from Hunts-

ville, Ala., gives the following observations on a

it was almost a continuous cotton field, the only

exceptions being a few abandoned plantations and an occasional field of grain. It is looking finely,

formed me that the crop would be more profita-

ble under the new regime than under the anti-

He alleges that his plantation is occupied by "so-called freedmen," whom he wishes to have

removed. As the Freedmen's Bureau have use

for the estate it is not likely that Wise will re-

cater, Henry A. Wise is that man.

400 on board doubtless perished.

railroad trip through that State:

quated system of slavery."

pected to pick up more.

The steam ship Peruvion from Liverpool 13th

ican residents, or on American vessels.

was sensibly rising.

ther Point July 23d.

entia about the 19th.

The elections will commence on the 10th.

Other European news is unimportant.

sale or transfer to a neutral.

the resources of a nation.

says an enemy's commissioned ship of war cannot, spasmodic action, and is

ry course of law by the civil tribunals. In a despatch to the British Minister at Washington, he gums, reducing all inflammations, will allay ALL PAIN and

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "Every day Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

est that ever taxed the genius of a statesman or been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED

the Atlantic cable, sailed for Valencia on the 5th, who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its opera-

and the steamer Hawk left on the 7th to assist in laying the cable. The war steamer Terrible and Sphynx had both sailed for Valencia, and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "whar we by

the Great Eastern would leave the Nore for the KNOW," after 30 years experience; AND PLEDGDE OUR REPUTA-

same place on the place on the 15th. It was ex-

pected the fleet would leave Valencia on the 19th most every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and

28, furnishes details regarding the cholera, &c. porting to be medicinal, but not a whit less pernicious, are her-

deaths increased to about 100 per day; by the end of the second week they reached about 200 while all the diffusive stimulants called *liquors* are impure, and

ple had left the city. Business was generally suspended, but Mr. Hale, the United States Con-

ness of the Consulate was transacted as usual. of these things, but are a combination of pure essence of Ryc

An Alexandria telegram of July 5, reports con- and aperient herbs and plants, and that as a safe and rapid

The epidemic is stationary at Cairo. The Nile paration stands before the world without a rival or competitor

and Greeneastle 14th, for Quebec arrived off Far-

antine had, however, been established between and other cutaneous diseases, and destroying all parasitic ins

Additional official correspondence has been pub-

demned, on the ground that ships of belligerents could not be transferred during the war.

In another dispatch Earl Russell replies to Mr. Seward's note on the cession of belligerent rights. He regrets that his explanations were not acceptable to the United States Government, and addresses arguments in support of England's course. He trusts, that these additional explanations will prove favorable to the establishment of a lasting and fraternal friendship between the two nations. It is stated that the steamer Beatrice, late Rappahannock, was overhauled by the Sacramentobefore reaching Liverpool, but she was permitted to proceed.

Additional details of the burning of the ship William Nelson are published. Capt. Levy was among the 44 saved by the steamer Lafayette. Another boat contained 27

hoped she also was picked up. The remaining if not steep language, to assert of the famous FAMILY DYE Co

The ship Mercury, at Havre, from New York, world; but such is the case in point of fact, as can be den

picked up on the 23th of June thirty passengers from a boat of the ship Wilson Nelson and five others are used or can be sold where these are to be had, needs others are used or can be sold where these are to be had, needs

others from pieces of floating wreck. There was nothers are used or can be said where these are to be had, needs a barque in the vicinity at the time which was exsist, woolen, cotton, feathers, bounets, gloves, and hundreds of

"I was, indeed, surprised to see the amount of cotton there is planted along both sides of the railroad. I noticed several fields before we crossed the State line, and after we entered this State, they have unusual facilities for prompt collections. Apply to the State line, and after we entered this State, they have unusual facilities for prompt collections. Apply to the State line, and after we entered this State, they have unusual facilities for prompt collections. Apply to the State line, and after we entered this State, they have unusual facilities for prompt collections. Apply to the state line, and after we entered this State, they have unusual facilities for prompt collections. Apply the state line, and after we entered this State, they have unusual facilities for prompt collections.

maturing rapidly, and they anticipated a handsome remuneration for their industry. It is worked by negroes, the same as of old, and nearly
every man I conversed with on the subject, informed me that the crop would be more profit.

HENRY A. WISE. This redoubtable gentleman has turned up in Richmond, and recently made an application for the re-possession of his plantation, situated at Rolliston, a few miles from Norfolk. In his application, Wise at the state of the response of the response of the plantation, and recently made at Rolliston, a few miles from Norfolk. In his application, which will be a state of the response o

folk. In his application Wise sets forth that he is a paroled prisoner of war belonging to the Army of Northern Virginia, and that he received will our sick; and if you are well will prevent sickness.

in due form a paper at the hands of Major-Gen. See notice in Farmer from Jan. 1st to June 1st. Send for circular. One oz. sample bottle mailed free, on receipt of 30 cents

tal surrender of Lee's army, granting him the privilege of going about "undisturbed and unmolested."

for postage.

B. T. BABBIT, 64 to 74 Washington street, New York.

Geo. C. Goodwin & Co, and M. S. Burr & Co, Wholesale

ceive it. His plea "to be let alone" is one of the is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emo-

coolest and most refreshing exhibitions we re- lient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely

member to have seen since Lee's surrender. The beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Drug

WRECK OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER QUINNE-BAUG. A Fortress Monroe letter of the 22d, says the U. S. steamer Quinnebaug was wrecked on the bar off Morehead City on the 21st. A bout CRAIG.

the U. S. steamer Quinnebaug was wrecked on the bar off Morebead City on the 21st. About thirty persons are reported as lost or missing. Capt. Jerome was in command of the vessel. There were some 300 soldiers on board, but they were nearly all landed on the shore. The Quinnebaug left Morehead City on the 21st for Fortress Monroe, with 250 soldiers belonging to the 9th Maine and 76th Pennsylvania regiments. After passing outside of the bar the steamer became unmanageable and went ashore proving a came unmanageable and came unmanageable and came unmanageable and came unmanageable and came

wreck. One name of the lost has been ascertained, that of Lieut. W. F. Denning of the 9th Maine regiment, whose body was washed ashore.

Blacking, Blueing, &c. Use the Liquid or Army and Navy Paste Blacking, and also the 'Laundry Blue,' mad by B. F. Brown & Co., Boston. Ask your grocer for them; you will be away to like them.

ex-Governor may deem himself fortunate if he is not effectually "disturbed," during the process of restoration. If there be one incorrigible fire-

Agents for New England.

the syrup is administered.

York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

The steamer Caroline, with the shore end of Neverdid we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one

Further correspondence between the French and

The steamer Africa from Liverpool July 8th and Queenstown the 9th, arrived at Halifax on TU.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

Tursday, July 25, 1865.
[Corrected weekly by J. McArthur, J. Hedge & Co., C. H. Mulliken & Co., and W. H. Emery.]

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

BOSTON MARKETJuly 22.

PLOUS-TO-Y MARKE IT.

\$ 6.75@ 7.00; Medium do at \$7.25 @ 8.50; and good and choice, including favorite St. Louis brands at \$5.75 @ 12.00.

CORM-Southern yellow 102 @ 1.03 \(\psi\$ bush.

OATS-Northern and Canada 60 @ 705 \(\psi\$ bush.

RYE-95 @ \$1 \(\psi\$ bush.

HAY -Sales at \$20 to \$23 per ton.

WOOL-58 @ 75c for fleece; 75 @ 70 for choice extra pulled

Married.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

ARMY AND NAVY PENSION,

CLAIM AGENCY:

THE U. S. SANITARY OOMMISSION desiring to relieve Soldiers, Sailors, and their families from the heavy expenses usually paid for the prosecution of such claims, have established this Agency, to collect peasions, arrears of pay, bounty, and other claims against the Government, without charge or ex-

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU!

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY

Affections of the Stomach, Urinary Organs, Rheumatism, General Debitity, Dropsy, Chronic Gonor-rhea, and Cutaneous Diseases.

PERMANENTLY CURED

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU. TRY IT!

CONTAINING 8 OUNCES,

For sale in Augusta by

DORR & CRAIG, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, West End Kennedec Bridge.

BURLEIGH & ROGERS, General Agents, Boston, Mass.
2m33

A UGUST COURT POSTPONED.

Augusta, July 24, 1865.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

FARMINGTON, MAINE.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY
AND FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE PALL TERM will commence Monday, August 14th.
Board, including use of furnished room, fuel, lights, and washing, will be reduced to \$3 00 unless the price of provision materially advances.

H. P. TORSEY, President.
Kent's Hill, July 21st, 1865.

hortest possible time. Augusta, June 20, 1865.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

J. BURTON, Local Agent,

At the Probate Office, in the Court House, Augusta.

Boynton, 100; J M Paine, 109; J Frost, 71; M Downs, 72;

HIGHT & SIMMONS,

MEDICINES, FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, BEST KEROSENE OIL, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal

Service of the control of the co uses only.
Also, sole Wholesale Agent for Tilden & Co.'s SOLID AND FLUID MEDICINAL EXTRACTS, ALKALOIDS AND RESINOIDS, PHARMACEUTIC SUGAR COATED PILLS AND GRANULES.

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,

AUGUSTA, MAINE,

pr Physicians' Prescriptions earefully prepared. 1yeow27

Cheese, 20 to 22 Hides, 5½ to 6
Rggs, 23 to 24 Calf Skins, 50 to 80
Round Hog, 13 00 to 15 00 Wood, hard, 700 to 80
Round Hog, 13 00 to 15 00 Wood, soft. 3.00 to 80
Round Hog, 13 00 to 15 00 Wood, soft. 3.00 to 80
RTHE CATTLE MARKETS.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFARD.

Wednesday, July 19, 1865.

At market:

Cattle. Sheep. Hogs.

Last week, 1636 5635 625
This week, 1630 5635 700
BEXYSS—First qual 12,00 @ 12,50) Per 100 fbs. on the total Third do. 90 00 10,50) and dressed beef
Extra good \$12,50 @\$13.00. Extra poor \$7,00 @\$8,00
Working Oxen—none. VEAL—To 140.

Mitch Cows. \$36 @\$65; extra, \$75 @ 100; ordinary, \$23
&40.

Sheep. 3 @ 5c, or from \$3,00 to \$1.00 per head.

Hites. 7 @ 8c. Catf Skins.—16c to 18e \$7 lb, or 0,00 @
0,00. Tallow—7698c.

Petts, sheep and lambs in lots 35 to 75c each.

Stores—Wholesale, 12 @ 13c \$7 lb.; retail, 13 @ 17:
Fat hogs 10 201 [c live.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

varieties of trait desired, with plums, gooseberries, oranderries and currants.

I am so circumstanced at the present time, that I wish to sell my place, as above described, at a great bargain. Will sell the Farming Tools and Crops, if desired, and immediate possession given. Terms of payment made easy. Any one wishing to purchase a homestead, will call and examine my place. Call on the subscriber on the premises.

Manchester, 7th Mo. 10, 1835.

WINSLOW HAWKES.

E Boynton, 100; J M Paine, 109; J Frost, 71; M Downs, 72; J A Judkins, 82.

REMARKS. At Cambridge on Tuesday, there were nearly 200 head of cattle less than last week. The stock was mostly made up of young cattle and cows, which would have been in better order if they had been cheaper last winter. There were but few of the Brighton butchers present. Still trade was brisk and the butchers complained that the drovers asked more for their cattle than last week. At Brighton on Wednesday there were more cattle for sale than the previous week. Btill business was small and quiet. The whole number of cattle at market is more than 600 short of last week, and they are also considerably lighter. Last week's supply was not all disposed of, however, as we heard one butcher say that he had over 100 head still on hand.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—DROVES FROM MAINE.

The lambs have found a quick market, at about \$5 a headsome less and a few tolso over that price. Saw but few old sheep. One lot of Maine lambs brought up by Mr. Downs was sold to Mr. Bates for \$5.25 \(\psi\$ head, which he said was the best lot he had seen this year. Judkins & Butterfield sold 30 at \$3.50 \(\psi\$ head; C W Bailey sold carload at \$1.62.

MILCH COWS. We do not see as there is any marked change in cows. Excepting an occasional pair sent in by farmers in the vicinity of the market, there are no working oxen, or other store cattle; nor is there demand for them. Mr. Butterfield sold 7 cows from \$15 to \$65 \(\psi\$ head. Mr. Miller sold one at \$35 and one at \$35 Mr. Q timan sold one that he could recommend as a fine family cow, for \$30; she was five years old with a call by her side.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, July 22, 1865.

APPLES. Green # bbl \$6.00 @ 6 50, Sliced, # bb 10 @ 11
BUTTER. Country # bb 23@25, Unione Fable 25@20, store 16@17.

BEANS. Marrow # bush \$2 25@2 50, Pea \$2 25@2 50, Blue Pod \$1 75 @2 00.

CHEESE. Vermont # fb new 18@20c; Country 15@20
GRAIN. Rye \$1,20@1,25; oats 70 @ 75; South yellow corn, 1 (0@110; barley 1 20@125; shorts, per ton \$25@28.

HAY. Hay # net ton, pressed \$15 00.@\$17 00; loose \$12, @\$16 00.

Western 10.220 Slaughter Hides. \$20.

Apply on the premises.

GEO. A. SOULE. #316 00.

#IDES & SKINS. Western, 19 @20. Slaughter Hides, 8 & 9,
Calf Skins, 16@18, Sheep Pelts, dry, 1.00@2 00.
PRODUCE. Potatoes, 45 @50 \$\psi\$ bushet; Beef, \$\psi\$ quarter,
12@15c; Veal, 7 @100; Eggs, \$\psi\$ doz., 24 @250; Tarkeys, 20 @25c.
Chickens, 20 @25c; deese, none; Onious, 7 @8c — Price Cur-GEO. A. SOULE, Apply on the premises. Readfield, July 13, 1865.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

A story-and-a-half HOUSE on Green Street is offered for sale. The house contains seven rooms, with all the necessary conveniences, a large wood house adjoining, all well
built and in good repair. The lot is 88 by 66 feet, containing a
good garden, with fruit trees in bearing. Will be sold low and
on favorable terms. Enquire of

M. CUNNINGHAM. M. CUNNINGHAM. Augusta, July 17, 1865.

HAY—Sales at \$20 to \$23 per ton.

Wook—58 @ 75c for fleece; 75 @ 70 for choice extra pulled

NEW YORK MARKET......July 24.

Flour—Super State \$5,55 @ 6.75; Roun! Hoop Ohio, 7 65 @
8,65 @ 8,65 @ 8,65 @ 8,65 & 8,65

NEW BOOK---READY SOON.

GRANT AND SHERMAN; CAMPAIGNS AND GENERALS. BY HON. J. T. HEADLY,

Evening of the 12th show the election of 184 Liberals and 102 Conservatives. The Liberals have lost 18 seats and gained 24, and the indications are that the Government will have increased strength in the new Parliament.

The rumored negotiations of France for a Eqropean Congress still lack any sign of authority.

There had been rumors of the appearance of the appearance of the tobacco in a concentrated form.

The cholera at Constantinople and Smyrna, but they are pronounced unfounded. A short quarantine had, however, been established between author of "Washington and his Generals," &c , &c , with num-erous steel Portraits and Battle Scenes, comprising popular Blographies of the prominent Generals who brought to a tri-umphant close the great Rebellion, including graphic descrip-tions of BATTLES, SIEGES, ADVENTURES, &c.

Sold only by Agents.—To returned and disabled Soldiers, and all seeking profitable employment, a rare chance is

E. B. TREAT, Publisher. 130 Grand Street, New York

AGENTS WANTED FOR and The Escape.

In Augusta, July 25th, George D Stanley, aged 40 years. In Augusta, 21st inst., of cholera infantum and canker, Hattle N. only daughter of John N. and Mary B. Gray, aged 19 months. 6 days.
In Augusta, July 8th, Mary J., daughter of the late Thomas Jr. and Mary J. Bragg. aged 14 months 15 days.
In Hartford, June 20th, of consumption, Martha, wife of David W. Corliss, aged 63 years, 11 months, 10 days.
In Greene, Jûly 18th, Joseph Hackett, aged about 50 years.
In Windsor, July 12th. Hester A, daughter of Andrew P. and Hannah W. Chapman, aged 25 years 9 mos.
In Albion, June 19th, Matiida, wife of Nathaniel Bradstreet, aged 60 years. BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON,

New York Tribune Correspondent.

The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years: traveling through the South in the secret service of the "Tribune" at the outbreak of the war; with our armies and feet; both East and West, during the first two years of the Rebellion; his thrilling capture; his confinement for twenty months in seven different rebel prisons; his escape, and almost miraculous journey by night, of nearly 400 miles. It will abound with stirring events, and contain more of the fact, incident, and romance of the war than any other work yet published.

Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in wan of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents c'earing \$150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant Send for circulars. Address American Pupusing Company, Hartford, Conn. Scranton & Burr, Agents. BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, In Freedom, July 14th, Mercy, wife of Freeman W. Shepherd, aged about 30 years.

1000 AGENTS WANTED

FOR THE NEW MONTHLY.

Popular in form, just the monthly for every family, and put at a low price, an energetic agent can make it profitable labor. Clergymen without a charge, returned soldiers, students during vacation, and ladies seeking a pleasant means of support, are invited to make trial of it. For particulars and specimen numbers, apply to or address the publishers.

C. SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 124 Grand Street, Now York.

3w31.

other claims against the Government, without charge or ex-PESSE of ANY KIRD WHATEVER TO THE CLAIMANTS.

On application sent to this Agency, stating the name and post office address of the claimant, the name, rank, company, regiment, service and State of the soldier on whose account the claim is made, date of discharge or death, the proper blanks will be filled out as far as possible and forwarded to the person applying. These can then be executed and returned to this office where the claim will be prosecuted to a final issue in the shortest possible time. MONEY TO BE MADE. The subscriber being out of health, will rent his LIME QUARRY AND KILN on the most favorable terms for a series of years. Wood within one hundred rods, very cheap. A ready sale, this year, for 600 casks of lime to farmers—all would be subscribed for readily. The demand for lime calls for immediate operations. Come and see, and you will surely trade and make money.

"Now I lay me down to Sleep."
Old Agents say they never sold anything that sold so easily Exclusive control of territory given.
For particulars address
W. J. HOLLAND, Publisher,
2w32
Springfield, Mass.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 8w31" HARVEY BROWN & CO., Amoskeag, N. H.

The subscriber has established his former business near the railroad bridge, where he manufactures Hot Air Furnaces, and does all kinds of job work in tin and sheet iron, such as Tin Roofing, Gutters and Conductors, Fusion and Stove Work, and Steam and Gas piping

E. D. NOBCROSS.

Angusta, May 29, 1865.

3m25

MAGIC FURNACE. The subscriber is Agent for the sale of the above named Hot Air Coal Furnace, which is the best in use, with the latest improvements, which will be sold at the manufacturer's prices. Also Penrhyn Marble Chimney Pieces, and Gas Fixtures.

E. D. NOBCROSS.

Augusta, May 29, 1865. \$70 A MONTH: i want Agents everywhere at \$70 a Month, expenses paid, to sell Fifteen Articles, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address

OTIS T. GAREY,
3m23

Biddeford, Maine.

The Supreme Judicial Court to be holden in this County on the THEM PERSON FOR AUGUST REX. will be AD JOURNED on the morning of the first day till TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Jurons, parties, witnesses, and all ether parties interested, are therefore hereby notified that they will not be required to attend said Court until the last named day. Counsel will bear in mind that actions, accounts in effect, pleas, motions, &c., which are required to be entered and filed on the first day of the term must be attended to at the regular session on the 15th of Augusta.

Per order.

WM. M. STRATTON Clerk.

Augusta, July 24, 1865.

Augusta, July 24, 1865.

ME. KIELBLOCK, who spent some months in this city last unmer, has returned, and will give instruction to pupils in SINGING and upon the PIANO-FORTE.

SINGING and upon the PIANO-FORTE.

Those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity are rebuested to apply soon as his stay is limited. Orders left at the store of I. A. STANWOOD will be promptly attended to.

3w33 Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

THE FALL TERM will begin August 23d, under the direction of ME. GEO. M. GAGE, Principal, with the Misses Smith, Assistants. ED WARD BALLARD, Superintendent of Common Schools. Brunswick, July 22, 1865. COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
No. 3 Williams' Block, Augusta, Mo.
ARTEMAS LIBBST.
9tf T. T. SHOW. COAL: COAL:

JUST RECKIVED a cargo best quality White Ash Stove,
Grate, and Furnace Coal. For sale by
D. WALDRON, Agent.
3m21

TABLE OIL CLOTHS.

A good assortment of English and American OIL TABLE COVERS for sale by

BALLARD & CHASE,
9w33

6 Union Block, Augusta.

HAIR RESTORERS

Of all kinds, HAIR OILS and POMADES, with a great variety of Fancy and Toilet goods for sale at PARTRIDGE'S DRUG

SHOULD INSURE AGAINST

___0___ THE ORIGINAL

TRAVELLERS INSURANCE COMPANY. OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS. Causing Bodily Injury or Loss of Life.

IT IS CHEAP.

INSURES AGAINST

A Policy for \$5000 in case of fatal accident, or \$25 per week n case of disabling injury, costs but \$25 to \$30 per year. Any sum from \$500 to \$10,000, with \$3 to \$50 weekly compensation, at proportionate rates. Policies written for five years. IT IS UNIVERSAL.

This Company insures against all sorts of accidents, whether they occur in travelling, working in the shop or factory, walking, smimming, riding, hunting, fishing, etc. It issues policies for persons in all parts of the United States and Canadas, and grants permits to visit any part of the world. This insurance is sought after and valued by all classes of men, rich or poor. IT IS RELIABLE.

The Travellers of Hartford is the oldest accident insurant company in the United States, and established on a firm basis It has issued many thousand policies, pays claims for compe-sation almost daily, and its business is steadily increasing Its capital is ample, its directory of the highest character, an it has over half a million in cash for the payment of losse. NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED. Three cents a day will insure a man for \$2000, or \$10 reckly compensation, for one year. RODNEY DENNIS, SEC'Y. J. G. BATTERSON, PRES'T.

T. H. DINSMORE & CO., State Agents, SKOWHEGAN, MAINE.

All applications for Agencies in Maine should be addressed

DAVID CARGILL, Agent, AUGUSTA and WINTHROP. 3m32

SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING!

We can supply you with

Made from

CHOICE CLOTHS:

Reasonable Prices.

NEW GOODS!

Received every week throughout the Season.

M. M. RAWSON & CO.

Waldoboro', July 20, 20, 1865.

AT COST.

ORGANDIE MUSLINS.

LENO CLOTHS.

POPLINS,

MOHAIRS,

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

WHEELER & HOBSON.

U. S. COUPONS, CALIFORNIA COIN DRAFT CHECKS,

CITY AND TOWN RAILROAD SCRIP J. H. CLAPP & CO., Augusta.

32 J. W. CLAPP.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE Paid for Gold and U. S. Coupons by J. H. CLAPP & CO., 32 Augusta Corp: corp:

U. S. COUPONS, CERTIFICATES OF INDESTEDNESS, J. H. KLING.

Coin and Stock Broker, Opposite Stanley House, AUGUSTA, MAINE. MORE BOUNTY

FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS. ALL THE INSTALLMENTS.

HAVE YOUR NAME ENGRAVED. I will forward, post-paid, to any person who will send me 40 cents, a STENCIL PLATE, with any name engraved that may be ordered, together with one bottle of Indelible Ink, a brush, and full directions. With this article any one can print his or her name in the finest style of the art. It will be found an indispensable article in marking books, ciothing, &c. Address 2w32*

H. K. SPRINGER, Bouth Weston, Me.

R. S. WHITNEY,

CATARRH: WM. R. PRINCE, FLUSHING, N. Y., having discovered the origin of this directal disease and the only positive exempt therefor, will mail his treatise to applicants who send ten cents 1w33* GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

7-30 U. S. NOTES
Constantly on hand and for sale at

FREEMAN'S NATIONAL BANK.
Augusta, July 17, 1866. Included in my stock are some articles of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, CROCKERY and BROWN WARE, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., which I will sell at great bargains, preparato-

7-30 U. S. NOTES
For immediate delivery at

OCULIST AND AURIST.

stes his whole time and attention to the Scientific treatme BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, CATARRH.

scharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, Scrofula Sor Eyes, Films, Opacities, and all Diseases incident to the Eye and Ear. Dr. C. will supply Medicines that will Cure that loathsome disease CATARRH, that can be applied at home, and will not interfere with the

Particular attention paid to Discharges of the Ear in Children which result in Permanent Deafness.

Consultation and Examination at Office, FREE, But all Letters not from Patients under Treatment, must con

DR. CARPENTER WILL BE AT THE

tain One Dollar to ensure an answer.

AUGUSTA HOUSE, AUGUSTA,

On Thursday Morning, July 20, and remain

nutil August 20th.

OFFICE HOURS-0 to 12 A. M , 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. CERTIFICATES.

The Testimonials below are genuine, and recently received in this State, not years ago, or from a distance whence it would be difficult to investigate them. All persons who are incredulous, are invited to write or send to the address of any of them, and satisfy themselves. Hundreds of certificates from people of this State can be seen at the Doctor's Office.

From the Belfast Age of Feb. 6, 1865. Dr. Carpenter has been in this city several weeks, treating persons afflicted with Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh. A large number have placed themselves under his treatment, and we have not heard of a case in which they have not either been cured or benefitted. We have seen and conversed with quite a large number, and all have expressed themselves well satisfied, and many of them are highly enthusuastic in his praise. He is a man of undoubted skill in his profession, and is honorable in his dealings. Persons in this city who have been to eye and ear infirmaries in Boston and New York without being benefitted have been entirely cured by him. These facts we can certify.

Certificate of Mrs. Preston B. Lancaster.

(From the Waterville Mail of Nov. 11, 1864.)

Waterville, Nov. 11, 1864.

For the last four years I have been a dreafful sufferer from Chronic Inflammation of my eyes. Nearly all the time they have been so inflamed that I was unable to open them in the morning, without first bathing them with warm water, and was obliged to keep them covered several hours during the first part of the day. All the colors of the rainbow and bright rings of light, were constantly before me, and I supposed I must inevitably become blind, for I had consulted several eminent physicians, and tried many remedies that had benefitted my acquaintances, without relief, but reading Dr Carpenter's Certificate, I determined to make one more trial. I did so, and feel that I cannot be sufficiently thankful, for I have been benefitted beyond my highest anticipations. My eyes now open naturally (From the Waterville Mail of Nov. 11, 1864) beyond my highest anticipations. My eyes now open naturally in the morning, the colors have disappeared from before them, and I do not suffer any pain from them, and they are quite strong. I reside in North Vassalboro. MRS. PRESION B. LANCASTER.

Certificate of Mrs. F. A. Lewis, High St., (from the Belfast Age of Jan. 12, 1865)

(from the Belfast Age of Jan. 12, 1865)

It is with heartfelt gratitude that I write this certificate. I have been gradually growing deaf for the lest ten years, and during the past four or five years, have suffered much from noises in my head, have been totally deaf in one ear, and was able to hear so litrie with the other that I was unable to sustain any part in ordinary conversation, and it was a source of continual annoyance, both to my friends and myself. I have been obliged to absent myself to a great degree. From church and society, on that account. I tried many popular remedies, and consulted with eminent physicians of this city and Boston, without relief, and was almost convinced that I must remain deaf, but on consulting Dr. Carpenter, at the New England House, I was induced to place myself under his treatment, which has restored to me my natural hearing. I can now hear a watch was induced to place myself under his trea ment, when has restored to me my natural hearing I can now hear a watch tick six feet from either ear. I am sixty-four years of age. Any person interested can see me by calling at my residence of High Street. I carnestly and cordially recommend those similarly afflicted to consult Dr. Carpenter.

MRS. F. A. LEWIS.

Certificate of Mrs. Jacob S. Mayo. (From the Waterville Mail of Nov. 11, 1864) (From the Waterville Mail of Nov. 11, 1864)

I had been suffering from Catarrh ten years and had gradually grown worse until I had very painful, disagreeable sensations through my nose, forehead and upper part of my head, noises in my ears, was fast becoming deaf, and my general health prostrated to such an extent, that at the time of consulting Dr Carpenter, I was unable to walk to the Continental House and home again, without becoming completely exhausted, and unable to make further exertion during the day. I can now testify with pleasure to the great benefit received from Dr. Carpenter's treatment. I feel like another being. My Catarrh has gradualcy disappeared, my hearing is improving, and my general health has so much improved, that I can now walk to the Doctor's rooms, return home and resume my household duties without inconvenience. I am forty-seven years of sge. ort inconvenience. I am forty-seven years of sge.
MRS. JACOB. S. MAYO.

DR. CARPENTER—Dear Sir: My Catarri remaines cured, my hearing is much improved, and my general health better than it has been for twenty years.

MRS. J. S. MAYO.

3w31*

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

PHALONS

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fra-Rare and Beautiful Flower from

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. Beware of Counterfeits.

Sold by druggists generally.



Also \$100 bounty for widows of nine months volunteers, killed in action.

Apply either personally or by letter. Advice free.
B. H. HINDS, Late State Agent at Washington.
Corner of Bridge and Water Streets, Angusta, Maine.

Corner of Bridge and Water Streets, Angusta, Maine.

The subscriber has taken the store two doors south of Jos. Anthony's Har Srouz, Water Street, where he is now opening a good assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

whichwill be sold at lowest cash prices. Goods delivered to all parts of the city free of expense.

300

BENOLS SERVICE,

Mares at the risk of the owner. Colta holden on a warrant. GEO. B. ROBINSON.

Augusta, April 24, 1865.

SINOLS SERVICE,

Mares at the risk of the owner. Colta holden on a warrant. GEO. B. ROBINSON.

Augusta, April 24, 1865.

Solo Deveny Where require increase of dose, do not exhaust, and for elderly persons, females and children. are just the thig. Two taken at night move the bowels once the next moraing. Warranted in all cases of Piles and Falling of the Rectum. We promise a control of the 28th of June uit, a LIGHT SORREL MARE.

Solo Beward.

Augusta, April 24, 1865.

Solo Beward.

Augusta, April 24, 1865.

Solo Beward.

Solo

PURE BLOOD DEVONS DR. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND. FOR SALE BY

Is a cure for all throat and Lung Affections and Kidney Complaints. It is safe. It is pleasant. It is avas. Circulars having testimonials from clergymen, doctors, editors, and well known citizens, who have used the compound for years, will be sent to any one desiring a better knowledge of its merits before giving it a trial. GRORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor. New England Botanic Depot, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all Druggists.

> I am authorised by a vote of the City Council of Augusta to procure a Loan in the name and behalf of said City, for a term not exceeding one year, and at a rate of interest not exceeding of 6 per cent. Persons having sums of \$200 and upwands will find this an opportunity to loan it with entire safety.
>
> THOS. LITTLE, TREAUTER.
> Augusta Dec. 12 1864. Augusta, Dec. 12, 1864.

Over M. & C. R. Wells, above Kennebco
Bridge,
And having Just received a new stock of SPRING GOODS, she
is now prepared to supply those wishing to purchase with new
and FASHION ABLE MILLINERY at low prices.

Augusta, May 1, 1865.

Damon, SHERBURNE & CO., WINDOW, HOT-BED AND GREEN-HOUSE GLASS.

20 and 22 Canal Street, (opposite the B. & M. R. R. Depot) Boston. 6m9 CHAS. F. POTTER, UNITED STATES AGNT

COVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE. OFFICE, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA. Call and examine something urgently needed by everybody, or samples will be sent free by mail for 50 cts , that retails for \$6.

B. L. WOLCOTT,

1911 No. 170 Chatham Square, N. Y.

For immediate delivery at

GRANITE NATIONAL BANK,
AUGUSTA, MAINE

WHITNEY PRESERVING CANS.

TO Sale low by

OHAS. K. PARTRIDGE,
OTHER WATER SQUARE.

OTHER ST. AND MARKET SQUARE.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY. EASTPORT, CALAIS AND ST. JOHN.

TWO TRIPS A WREK. ON and after Monday, March 27th, the Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. E. Firld, will leave Railroad Wharf, foot of State Street every MONDAY at 5 o'clock, P. M.; and the Steamer NEW BRUNSWIGK, Capt. E. B. WIEGERSTRE, Will leave every THURSDAY at 5 o'clock, P. M., for Eastport and St. John.

Returning, will leave St. John every Monday and Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M., for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

At Eastport the Steamer "QUEEN" will connect for St. Andrews, Robbinston, and Calaisk, with the New Brunswick and Canada Railway for Woodstock and Houlton Stations. Stage Coachea also connect at Eastport for Machies and the immediate places.

t. John river.

Through Tickets procured of the Agent or the Clerks on board to Steamers. through Tickets procures of the state of the

Screw Steamship Company.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE. THE splendid and fast Steamshipe CHESAFEAKE, Captain W W. Sherwood, and "FRANCONIA," Capt. H. Sherwood, will, until farther notice, run as follows:

Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and Pier 9 North River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. These venetics are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe, and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage with State Room, \$6. Cabin pawage, \$5. Meals extra.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

For freight or passage, apply to

For freight or passage, apply to EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland. H. B. OBOMWRILL & CO., No. 86 Weststreet, New York. Portland. May 29, 1885.

FOR BOSTON.

The superior sea The superior sea-going steamer

EASTERN QUEEN, CAPT. JASON COLLINS. Will leave Hallowell at 14, Gardiner at 2, Richmond at 4, and Bath at 6 P. M., every Monday and Thursday for Boston. Returning, leave Long Wharf, Boston, every Tuesday and Friday. The steamer AUGUSTA will connect with the Eastern Queen at Hallowell to and from Augusta.

Hallowell to and from Augusta.

AGESTS:—LONGFELLOW & SANBORN, Augusta; H.

TULLER & SON, Hallowell; WM. W. BRADETREET, Gariner; J. T. ROBINSON, Richmond; JOHN B. BROWN,
fath. 6m18

PORT & KEN. RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT. For 1865, commencing December 19, 1864. Passenger trains will leave Augusta daily for Portland and Boston at 10 25 A. M.; Hallowell at 10 32. Freight Trains at 1.05 A. M.

8.05 A. M. Passenger Trains are due at Augusta from Portland at 4.15 P M. and Freight Trains as 12.55 P. M. Passenger Train for Waterville, Kendall's Mills and Skowhegan, leave on arrival of train from Portland (4.15 P. M.) connecting at Kendall's Mills with train fir Bangor.

CONNECTION tickets are sold at Augusta and all stations between Augusta and Freeport, for Bangon and all other stations East of Kendall's Mills.

EDWIN NOVES Superintendent.

EDWIN NOYES, Superintendent.

Dec. 15, 1864. EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE
W E S T , At Low Prices, and Good to Return on and up to November 1st, 1865, via the Grand Trunk Railway, From Portland, Yarmouth, & Danville Junction.

To Chicago and return, all rail,
To Detroit and return, all rail,
To Detroit and return, all rail,
To Noingran Falls and return,
To Montreal and Quebec and return,
To Chicago and Milwaukie and return via Sarpia Line, including meals and state-rooms on Steamers.
Persons wishing to visit the West will find it for their interest to call on the Agents of the Grand 'trunk Railway, at all the kai road and Stamers offices in New England.
For further information apply to

M. FLOWERS,
Esstern Agent,

Eastern Agent,
22 Wert Market Square, Bangor.
E. P. BEACH, Gen'l Agent, New York,
J. W. OLAPP, Agent, Augusta. 24ff May be found at the stable of THOS. S. LANG the coming season, as formerly. His services will be limited to seventy-five mares at \$100 to Warrant, or \$15 for Season Service.

BEASON TO COMMENCE MAY 1st, AND END AUGUST 1st asturing farnished at \$1.00 per week. Stabling \$3,00 per eek. No risk of loss or accident taken.

The following premiums are offered at the annual Waterville HORSE SHOW, viz

To be Shown to Halter.
\$10.00 for best Knox Sucker either sex.

5.00 ** 2d best Enox Sucker, either sex.

15.00 ** best Knox Vearling Colt.

5.00 ** 2d best Knox Vearling Colt.

20.00 ** best Knox two years old Colt.

10.00 ** 2d best Knox two years old Colt.

25.00 ** best Knox three years old Colt.

10.00 ** 2d best Knox three years old Colt.

TO BE Shown to Malter and H. Hannes.

TO BE SHOWN TO HALTER AND IN HARNESS. \$30 00 for best Knox four years old Colt.

THOS. S. LANG. North Vassalboro', Feb. 6, 1865. THE TROTTING STALLION

(Formerly known as the McKenney horse,)
Will stand for the use of Mares at the BANGOR HOUSE STABLES.
DIRIGO is a rich brown color, stands 15\(\text{i}\) hands high, weighs
10\(\text{i0}\) be, will be 10\(\text{ years old in June, was sired by the celebrated Old Direw Horse, his Dam was a noted English blood
mare, known as the Mossman Mare.

DIRIGO has trotted a mile in 2:28, in a race in public; has
walked a mile in 9 minutes. He can show a great many very fine
and fast coits, some of them trotting a mile in 3 minutes when
three years old. Dirigo is conceded, by good judges the best
Stock Horse in Nev England.

TERMS OF : ERVICE WILL BE \$50 FOR THE SEASON;
to commence May ist and end September 1st. Quah or satisfactory Note at time of service. All mares not proved to be with
Foal can be returned the next season free of charge. All accidents at the risk of the owners. Mares sent from a distance
provided with good keeping at reasonable prices. BANGOR HOUSE STABLES.

rovided with good keeping at reasonable prices. Bangor, April 24, 1865.

Bangor, April 24, 1865.

GREEN MOUNTAIN

BLACK HAWK.

THE pedigree of the above Horse is as follows:

Was sired by Black Hawk Clipper; Clipper by Baldwin Black Hawk out of a Sherman Morgan mare; Baldwin Black Hawk who old Black Hawk owned by David Blil of Bridgport, Vermont. Dam of said Horse was sired by an English horse, raised in Stanstead county, Canada East, known as the McVay horse, sired by an imported horse. Said mare is a fine business mare and a go of roadster.

Bigned,

JOHN MCLELLAN,
BANUEL MCLELLAN,
BANUEL MCLELLAN,
C. M. HIBBARD, all of Troy, Vermont.

The above Horse will stand for the season for the use of mares at WEEKS MILLS (South China) on MONDAYS of each week, and at the stable of the subscriber in Vassalboro', the remainder of the time. Baid Horse is five years old, jet black and of good proportions. Those interested are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Terms of Service—Warrant, \$25; Season, \$15; Bingle service, \$10. Cash or approved note at the time of service. Season to commence Jane 1st, and end September 1st.

JOHN B. WEBBER.

This Stallion is of the famous Drew Stock—weight 1100 pounds, 15 hands high, dark Chestnut Color, fast stepper, very stylish, perfectly doclie, prompt driver. He is the horse for all wass. Let those interested in good sixed stock and fast blood call and examine him.

TERMS:

10·40 U. S. BONDS, 1881 U. S. BONDS, BOUGHT AND BOLD BY J. H. KLING,

Coin and Stock Broker, 7-30 BONDS or TREASURY NOTES ready for delivery at par, in sums from \$50 and upwards. This Bond pays an interest of \$7.30 in currency, payable every six months, and in less than two and a half years is convertible into the 5-20 Bond. All U. S. Bonds are free from taxation.

M. &. C. R. WELLS,
No. 7, Bridge's Block,
Have on hand an extensive assortment of Parlor and Chamber Furniture.

Mahogany and Black Walnut Sofas, Side and Corner Watnots, Teapoys, Toilet and Common Pine Tables, Spring Beds, Mattreses, Feathers, Looking Glasses, Black Walnut Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Mahogany and Pine Bureaus, Mahogany, Walnus and Marble top Center Tables, Rocking Chairs, Sink and Wash Stands, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, Parlor Chairs, Oradles, Picture Frames, and ALL Astricks in the Furniture line.

Also constantly on band a large number of

fahogany, Black Walnut, Birch and Pine, finished up Coffin Plates furnished at short notice.
Augusta, March 1, 1865.

DITTS THRESHING MACHINES.

These well known standard machines are not now manufactured at Winthrop, but by the subscriber at West Waterville. Parties about to purchase, may rest assured that they are still worthy of the reputation they have so long maintained of being first and foremost in all desirable qualities. They are constantially being improved in point of efficiency, durability and substantiality. Address personally or by letter,
A. P. BENJAMIN, West Waterville, Mc.,
8w32 or my Agent in Bangor, R. S. Morkmon & Co.

DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, and Sommer Complaints incident to warm weather are cured by the CHOLERA PREVENTIVE, manufactured and sold by CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, 32 Druggist and Apotheoary, Augusta, Me.

CUMBERLAND COALI BEST QUALITY, now landing. For sale by D. WALDRON, Agent,

TO ALL INVALIDS.

Iron as a Medicine

is well known, and acknowledged by all medical men. The dif-ficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by a combination in a way be-

The Peruvian Syrup

is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON, A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE that strikes at the Root of Discase by supplying the blood with its vital Principle, of Life Element—IRON.

The Peruvian Syrup

cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint. Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Uhronic Diarrhea, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

The Peruvian Syrup

To all the Weak, the Worn and the Weary,

FOR SALE BY

SETH W. FOWLE & SON,

ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register.

KENNEBEC COUNTY .. At a Court of Probate, held

at Augusta, on the second Monday of July, 1865.
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and stament of Curts Wyman, late of Belgrade, in said County

deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by
publishing this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may
appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said Coun-

ty, on the second Monday of August next, and show cause, i any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest J. Burton, Register.

The cloud that dimmed the Southern sky Floats, shattered, o'er the nation's head; Its riven mists, dissolving, fly, For Peace is born, and War is dead. See yonder where the cross of blood Leaned, frowning, 'gainst the gloomy at The old flag, with new life imbued, From Sumter's battered walls arise!

Boetry.

PEACE.

No more the canron's angry speech Is heard to cheer the fierce debate; No more the battle's deadly breach Lies yawning by the road of fate. Through every vale the burden sweeps Of combats ended, peace begun, And up and down our country's steeps The blessed, welcome tidings run.

O'swiftest wind! the tidings bear To fields of carnage, fields of blood; And on the soft and vibrant air Throw ye, O bells! your wildest flood.

O ransomed people ! sing the praise Of Him and bless His hallowed nar

And from your hearts' rejoicing raise The thankful nation's loud acclaim.

For over Sumter's rents and scars
The symbol shines that war shall cease,
And mid our country's bannered stars,
Appears the blessed star of Peace.
sazley's Pacific Monthly.

Our Story-Teller.

THE PINK CALICO BAG.

ect.—Especially not Tid's pretty aunt, Miss Paulina Priestly. She took no particular inter-

est in children or children's toys, and at that

moment was particularly unlikely to do so, for it

was her own birth-day, and she had a new toy of

her own-a superb little Geneva watch, presented

to her by her grand-father, who had her name to her by her grand-lather, who had her hame down in his will. The smaller a watch is, the more its lady owner prizes it. Miss Pauline's was not the size of a butter-cracker, and was val-ned accordingly as the "sweetest little watch ever

The young aunt and her small niece were to-

gether at Mrs. Barnstable's at a fashionable wavering-place which shall be nameless.
Vulgar souls would have styled the residence

been shocked at the bare suggestion. To her it

was Villa Barnstable, where in the summer-time members of the first families assembled to enjoy

the pleasure of her and each other's society, and

All friends; all well known to each other; all

very elegant and charming boarders. O dear me! This summer Miss Paulina was the belle of the

She had fine dress, good looks, and was an heiress. The Misses Brown denied her beauty, but admitted that she wore lovely bonnets. Miss

Scraggs wondered "what the men could see in that fat girl," and supposed it was her money;

and married ladies with young brothers and cous-

ins thought "it might be a good thing for Charles

As for the gentlemen, they adored her, from

Mrs. Captain Barnstable's eldest, aged sixteen,

to the bachelor Jones, who was, say forty.

Miss Paulina, sent with Tid to the sea-side for

the "dear child's health," considered her duty done when she gave their maid Dinah directions

for her toilette, and warned her "not to let the

that Miss Tid roamed at large, attended by her

Paulina's wrath prevented her from carrying it

with her, and in the thought she for the first

time forgot her pink calico bag, and left it lying on the table beside the watch. Probably the

aristocratic toy regarded its plebian companion with scorn. Yet their fates were linked together

and vented her astonishment in the words:—
"How careless white folks is!"

"I'll put it in dat, and hang it on a glass whar it'll be all safe."

with the air of a woman who has had a weight removed from her mind. She left the room with

Ten minutes afterward Miss Dinah returned.

Miss Dinah was a belle of color, much admired by the sterner sex of her own complexion. Miss Disash had of late been greatly annoyed by the attention of a gentleman who attended to the boots at a neighboring hotel, and who that very

morning had followed her home from the beach,

and paced the path without like a dusky Romeo watching the balcony whereat Miss Dinah some

times sat at needle-work.
"It makes my blood bile," said the belle to

Mrs. Whipple's maid at the next window. "Good-

tor-nuffin nigger! I neber encourage them hotel niggers. I'll fix him."

An erand-boy was dispatched to the admirer showing the whites of his eyes over the fence, and the two ladies of color laughed loudly in the balcony as he shuffled away with "the sack." "Dat nig has got his walkin' papers," said Dinah, and the belle retired.

Mr. Sambo departed discomforted

"Mighty sot-up sort o' gal, dat," he said. And he vented his spleen on the bag, which he fluog from him with disdain. As hedid so, some-

thing jingled. "What's dat?" cried Sambo; and with the

words picked up the bag, opened it, and found a watch.—Sambo trembled; he showed the whites

of his eyes fearfully, and glared about after the fashion of the gentleman styled Bones in minstrel

done gone now, it is. Laws a massy on me! And Sambo stared at vacancy.

Presently an idea struck him.
"I'll get rid of it somehow," he said; and

making a circuit of the house, he approached the

table spread with pans, nutmeg-graters, rolling-boards, and spice-boxes. The cook stood near the fire, with her back toward him. No one else was present. Sam deposited the bag on the table and skedaddled, kicking up his heels in triumph.

Pretty soon the cook approached the table. She was a respectable, middle-aged mulatto, with whom Tid was intimate, and who had often encouraged her visits by gifts of cakes and "turnovers." The moment she saw Tid's bag, she knew it.

Mr. Sambo departed discomforted.

damp towels in the other.

little mischief burn too black on the shore."

the comforts of a home.'

or Henry after all.

wherever she went.

Bright as a star the peaceful dove
Wings her free flight above the scene.
And halls the full, new birth of love
In hearts where hate too long hath been-Give thanks to Him, O land and sea ! Breathe ye, O pines ! your paalm of praise Chant ye, O waves ! triumphantly, Your grandest authomed chorus raise !

Strike from the country's heart the notes Of jubilee, O rivers wide!
And from your gleaming, silvery throats,
O streamlets! pour your songful tide.

with herself.

"O missus!" ejaculated the girl, "Miss Paulina's watch is stole. Can't find it nowhere." "That beautiful present of her grand-father'?"

Five minutes after, Mrs. Whipple's maid en-

tered and carried off the dress, which belonged, not to Miss Tid, but to Miss Dolly Whipple.—

her pocket held.

Miss Dolly was always hard to manage, to-day particularly so. She refused to hold her hands like a little girl in a fashion-plate, and could not be persuaded to mince gracefully. Mamma grew be persuaded to minee gracefully. Mamma grew indignant. She turned from the public walk into a quiet lane and scolded Dolly in an under

be persuaded to mince gracefully. Mamma grew indignant. She turned from the public walk into a quiet lane and scolded Dolly in an under tone.

"You wicked child, why don't you carry your parasol high and take short steps. And how your skirt sets! What is that bunching out your pocket? Let me see it."

Her kid gloves entered the aperture and drew forth the calico bag. In an instant more Mrs. Whipple sat quite faint under a tree, with the Geneva watch in her lap. Mrs. Whipple had believed herself not only a lady of the highest fashion, but a remarkably excellent mother. She had brought the child up in the way she should go, and here she was after all, with somebody clse's watch in her pocket. Mrs. Whipple gasped for breath.

"How did you come by this?" she whispered. It was a birth-day present. Tid made it for ber doll, three weeks old that Monday. It was ive inches long, three broad, and drawn up on a piece of bobbin. "Tid," whose real name was Theodora, and who was four years of age, thought tvery pretty. So did the doll, perhaps. No one clse wasted a thought upon the sub-

To which Miss Dolly replied :-

t to you?

"No, ma, she didn't." "Who did, then?" "Nobody.

"Where did you find it?"

"Nowhere, ma.',
"O Dolly, Dolly! watches can't come by chance into little girls' pockets. Tell the truth. Who put it there?" summer boarding house, but Mrs. Barnstable, widow of the late Captain Barnstable, would have "I dunno, ma."
Mrs. Whipple shed tears.

Questioned at home, however, no further an-

swer could be elicited. The five-year old was astonished out of her senses. Her truthful answer, in the words "I dunno, ma," was all that she could utter. Mrs. Whipple was wretched. Maternal love and shame were strong within her. She could not confess her child's iniquity, yet She could not confess her child's iniquity, yet the watch must be restored.

Locking poor Dolly up in her room with a page of catechism to learn, Mrs. Whipple hovered about the hall, hoping to find an opportunity of gliding into Miss Paulina's room unseen and replacing the watch. None offered. At last, in desperation, Mrs. Whipple tied the bobbin about the mouth of the bag and suspended it from the lock of the door.

Messrs. Editors:—Should it meet with your approbation, you are at liberty to insert the following article, in your very interesting and popular paper.

That the story of Pandora had its origin in the account given by Moses of mother Eve, cannot admit of much doubt; though there are those who think otherwise, and that it had no connection whatever with our first parents; but the only

dusky guardian, growing more freekled every

out and the little feet clambered upon a chair at once. First Tid stroked it with her small paws, then she hung the chain about her neck, then she it regretfully when summoned by Dinah to her

it with sugar-plums." Thereupon, "unknowing what he did," the backelor untied the bobbin from the door-knob and pocketing the pink caliform the door-knob and pocketing the do from the door-knob and pocketing the pink calicobag, to the horror of Mrs Whipple, who was peeping at him over the balustrades. Half an hour afterward the Geneva watch was on the

No sooner was Tid off seaward than Becky, the chamber-maid, entered the apartment to dust and arrange it. She spied the watch on the table, of his meal, he thought of Tid, and purchased a package of sugar-plums, with which he hastened carward.—He seated himself with a smile, and felt remarkably comfortable and happy. Ten minutes after, he was the most wretched being in existence. He had taken the hear from his work-box in order to place the watch out of harm's way. But in vain; all were closely locked. She in existence. He had taken the bag from his pocket and drawn forth also the sugar-plums.
"What has the little mischief got in it already?" he asked himself. "Gracious heavens!" knew Miss Paulina and her maid were both out, and felt a heavy responsibility upon her shoulders. For as he spoke, he empted into his fat hand Miss Paulina's Geneva watch.
"I'm an unintentional thief!" ejaculated Mr. "Dere's Miss Tid's caliker bag," she said;

No sooner said than done. And the watch once in the bag, Becky went on with her work Jones, and, burying his face in his hands, groan-An old lady near asked, sympathizingly, if he were ill. The conductor inquired if he would like the window open. To both questions Mr. Jones replied, "No, thank you," and continued to groan at intervals.

the belief that the watch was safe through her means. Alas! how little can we know of the Most men would have regarded the matter as a joke. Jones took it seriously. Suspicious him-self, he could not fancy others less so. He was

truly miserable. He left the cars with a faltering step and went toward the Villa. On the porch stood the funny man of the household, Mr. Jocose, who saluted

him with :"Here comes the robber. Call the police.!"

"It is suspicious, I admit," he began; "but I

Her eyes lighted on Tid's calico bag. An elegant and cutting rebuff suggested itself. To send a gentleman a bag, is to say in something stronger than words, "Your suit is hopeless;" or, as Dinah explained, it means "clar yourself."

was too quick for him. He had entered the wherefore, everything having been arranged, he

Jones scowled and turned pale. Mr. Jocose, ignorant of the contents of the bag in his own pocket, merrily suggested that "every fellow should search the other."

Mr. Jones scowled and turned pale. Mr. Jocose, ignorant of the contents of the bag in his own pocket, merrily suggested that "every fellow should search the other."

Mr. Jones scowled and turned pale. Mr. Jocose, captivated with her external charms, and anxious (as thousands have been since) to obtain the contents of that box, took her as his wife!

It may be proper to mention here that the name "Dat's a horrid mean trick," said Sambo.
"She wants to get me took up. I's got as good a character as any gempleman in dis place. It's

Meanwhile, Mr. Jocose had discovered to what accepted, than out flow all manner of evils, and his trick had led him. He had taken from Mr. scattered themselves through the world; and so Jones's pocket Miss Paulina's watch. Mysterious, truly. Jones couldn't be a thief. He had made some absurd mistake, of course; but how? "It's an awkward thing for me," thought Mr. Jocose, and looked a little serious. "It's a jolly box, was saved; and the same holds good to this

the bag, and something hard in it; and examination proved that something to be Miss Paulina's bench Mr. Jones and Miss Paulina occupied.

The lady was bending over the prostrate gentle-

man. "O Mr. Jones! are you very ill? Do speak. "Why, if Miss Paulina had lost dat watch, and

"'Why, if Miss Paulina had lost dat watch, and had do servants sarched, dey might have sent me to prison," she muttered. "Don't know what to do now, white folks is so spicious."

Just then cook's eye lighted on a small pink dress sent down to be ironed out.

"Dat's Miss Tid's dress," she said. "I'll put de bag in de pocket and she'll have it safe without spicion taching itself to me," she said.

And lifting the tiny silken skirt, she found the few inches of pocket, hid the bag and watch therein, and went on with her baking, well satisfied with herself.

"O Mr. Jones! are you very ill? Do You distress me, Mr. Jones."

"Ah! you little know," gasped Jones.

"H am a miserable wretch," said the bag in de pocket and she'll have it safe without spicion taching itself to me," she said.

"Oh! oh!" moaned Mr. Jones. "I mu you. The secret preys upon my soul.

shall lose your esteem, your—

"Oh! don't speak so," sighed Miss Pa'

"What is the cause of your agitation, Mr. J "I am a miserable wretch," said the bachelon Mr. Jones meant into "my pocket."
"Oh! oh!" moaned Mr. Jones. "I must tel you. The secret preys upon my soul. But I shall lose your esteem, your—
"Oh! don't speak so," sighed Miss Paulina.
What is the cause of your agitation, Mr. Jones?"
"You," replied Mr. Jones.

"Oh! Miss Paulina, I have a confession t

not to Miss Tid, but to Miss Dolly Whipple.—
Cook stared, but said nothing.

Ignorant of the valuable contents of her pocket, Miss Dolly Whipple was dressed and went out with mamma for a promensade.

As Mrs. Whipple sailed out of the house, she met Dinah in a state of great excitement.

"What is the matter, Dinah?" saked the lady.
"O missus!" ejaculated the girl, "Miss Paulina. "How oddly he words it!"
"Were a trembling wretch to avow that in some mysterious manner he had worn within his bosom that which—I mean—Oh! appearances will be against me. I am sure." faltered Jones. will be against me, I am sure," faltered Jones. "He's quite disturbed, poor fellow," thought Miss Paulina. Aloud, she added: "We wo-"Yes, Missus."
"How unfortunate!" simpered the lady, and men look rather to the inmost soul than to the passed out with Miss Dolly, never guessing what outward appearance; though indeed—" There

"Then you may view matters in a favorable

"I-I-I think I could, Mr. Jones."

"How did you come by this?" she whispered. Something touched Miss Paulina's shoulder. She would readful child! how did you come by this?"

"How did you come by this?" she whispered. Something touched Miss Paulina's shoulder. She bag. Where it came from she could not guess. How her lost watch came in it was a greater problem "I dunno, ma." still. Mr. Jones was equally amazed. Imagi "O Fanny, Fanny! did that naughty Tid give nation suggested "spirits," and they fled house

No one but Mr. Jones knew, perhaps, ho much Tid's calico bag, restored by the spirits, with Miss Paulina's watch in it, had to do with the grand wedding which took place at Grace Church some months thereafter. But it was observable that a secret understanding existed between Mr. Jocose and the bridegroom, and that the former gentleman was seen to wink at the latter whenever mention was made of the wonderful spiritualistic disappearance and re-appearance of the beautiful little Geneva watch Mrs. Whipple shed tears.

"My child is a story-teller as well as a thief," appearance of the beautiful little Geneva was she said, and, letting down her veil, took Dolly at the residence of Mrs. Captain Barnstable, as though he knew something on the subject.

Miscellaneous.

PANDORA AND HER BOX.

lock of the door.

"They'll come up soon," she thought, "and find it. I can't expose poor, naughty Dolly."

Down stairs, however, the household were occupied about the extension-table in the diningroom, which, under the auspices of Miss Scraggs, who was an amateur medium, was tipping information regarding the lost watch, which, it affirmed by bybling when centing latters. assirmed, by bobbing when certain letters were cient that the most prominent, or more prominent day, and forming an extensive acquaintance with strangers as well as the inmates of the Villa, lugging her doll, and latterly her doll's pink bag, was in possession of the spirits, who had, for motives which they refused to explain, purloined it. Eve and Pandora agree—the one, that Eve was Miss Paulina did not come up-Consequently Miss Paulina did not come upstairs as soon as Mrs. Whipple expected. Neither did Miss Tid, Beeky, or Dinah, or my story would end here.

The person who next appeared upon the scene was the bachelor Jones, on his way toward the cars for New York. For her aunt's sake, Mr. Lenes had taken an unusual interest in Tid. Jones had taken an unusual interest in Tid.

"Bless her little heart!" cried Mr. Jones, apostrophizing the absent Tid. "She hung her little bag there. I'll take it to the city and fill stories are not exactly parallel; of which I will stories are not exactly parallel; of which which I will stories are not exactly parallel; of which I will stories are not exactly parallel.

> piter, having been frequently outwitted by Prometheus, and having tried various ways of punishment, in order to teach him good manners and way to the city of New York per railroad.
>
> Mr. Jones, after transacting the business which called him to the city, lunched comfortably at Taylor's. Approaching the counter at the end of his meal, he thought of Tid, and nurchased a had the presumption to play off upon father Ione a trick which not only brought him into great ridicule, but at the same time, showed to the world, that after all, Jupiter was not much wise than other people; the trick, so successfully played upon Jupiter by Prometheus, was the following:

Having sacrificed two fat oxen, (a kind of sacrifice Jupiter was particularly fond of,) Prome theus tied up all the meat in one skin, and the bones in the other; then in order to test the susked, which skin, O father Ione, will you choose Jupiter immediately responded, and pointed out but on its being opened, he discovered to his great astonishment and confusion, that he had made choice of the one containing the bones! mortified and cut to the very quick, that he had thus been again outwitted by Prometheus, he immediately determined on having revenge. Accordingly, atter racking his brains to the utmost, he came to the conclusion, that the most effectual way in which he could punish Prometheus and bring him to his senses, would be to present him with a wife; to this end, he commanded Vulcan to make a woman, which he immediately did from clay, and Jupiter himself endowed her with the power of "It's all out," thought Mr. Jones, and he life; then, that he might make her appear as fascinating as possible, he summoned all the gods and goddesses, that they might exert all their power in setting off this new-made woman to the best possible advantage. Accordingly Venus adorned her with beauty and the secret art "Suspicious? I should think so," oried Mr. Jocose. "You've worn my duster, a bran-new one, and I've been obliged to disgrace myself by wearing your old one. Here, pull off." and Mr. Jocose filled the air with laughter.

The unhappy victim of mistakes never smiled. He withdrew from his pocket the candy and the bag, and bestowed them in those of his own proper garments, and apologized formally. Mr. Jocose roared again, and, being in an unusually funny mood, took occasion to pick his friend's pockets as he walked behind him. He intended to withdraw a pocket-handkerchief; on the con-

to withdraw a pocket-handkerchief; on the contrary, he found in his hand a little pink bag with something in it. He tried to restore it, but Jones as a wedding gift, to the man who married her; dining room.

There, O unhappy Jones! O unhappy Mrs.
Whipple! the topic was the lost watch. Mr.
Jocose borst into another peal of laughter.
"Here's a man who steals coats," he said, pointing to Jones: "why may he not steal watches?—Search him."

Jones sowled and twenty and role. Mr.
Jones sowled and twenty role. Mr.

should search the other."

Mr. Jones gave himself up for lost. He went out into the garden as soon as dinner was over. endeavoring to compose a neat explanation and apology. In vain. He went mad at the very thought. Every one would refuse to credit him. Miss Paulina, whom he adored would soorn him. He lay down upon a garden bench, and groaned in his despair.

Prometheus means forethought; from which we are to understand that Prometheus always considered consequences before committing himself to any engagement;—also, that the name Epimetheus, means afterthought; that is, one who first does a thing, and considers consequences afterwards; and it is one of the chief points in this story to show this; for, no sooner had Epimetheus opened his box, which he had so inconsiderately accepted, than out flow all manner of evils, and

Pretty soon the cook approached the table. She was a respectable, middle-aged mulatto, with whom Tid was intimate, and who had often encouraged her visits by gifts of cakes and "turnovers." The moment she saw Tid's bag, she knew it.

"How dat chile get in here widout my seein' her?" she muttered. "She'll want dat bag soon. She sets store by it." And she put the bag in her pooket and awaited the reappearance of Miss Tid.

Tid did not come, however; and after superintending the cakes under process of baking, cook's hand crept somehow into her pocket. She felt murmur of a soft voice fell upon his ears. He is a jolly lark to pick a fellow's pocket of a handkerchief and cigar-case; but a watch, and some one else's, too, isn't." Mr. Jocose remained in his apartment for an hour, smoking and deliberating.

Meanwhile Miss Paulina looked from the window. "Poor Mr. Jones!" she thought; "I'm afraid he's ill." She felt a natural interest in the bachelor. He was handsome, rich, and an admirer, consequently she put on her garden-hat and sauntered out into the moonlight toward the garden seat.

Mr. Jocose, seeing this, followed. Soon the murmur of a soft voice fell upon his ears. He

should not hold the female character in that high cstimation which her nature deserved; in this, they were far behind the Egyptians, who always entertained a most exalted opinion of the fair sex, surpassing in this respect, even the Jews them-

But it remained for christianity to restore woman to her true dignity and position: and yet, even now, there are some men so unobaritable, as to think all women bad; whilst, on the other hand, there are some so credulous, as to believe they are all good; both which judgments, being extremes, are wrong; it may perhaps, be admit-ted, that when women do become bad, they are indeed the worst kind of creatures; but even then, it is upon this principle, that, optima corrupta pessima, the best things corrupted, become the worst. But now, since we know that the stronger vessel often gives way and falls below par, it ought not to be considered so very strange, that the weaker sometimes does the same; it will therefore be more becoming to lay our blame upon the stronger, and bestow our pity on the

This fable shows us farther, in the example of Epimetheus, that whoever joins hands with a woman, merely on the account of external accomplishments, or, for what he thinks she may have in her box, will be very likely to meet the same fate as did Epimetheus; and yet, there are plenty who are willing to try the experiment, try it too, notwithstanding the daily experience of the world proves the folly of it. It is true, men often get the box, which they suppose filled with an inexhaustible source of happiness; but no sooper. get the box, which they suppose ninea with nexhaustible source of happiness; but no sooner do they lift the lid, than out flies innumerable of they lift the lid, than out flies innumerable of THE BLOOD, or accompanied by Daolilty or a Low State of the system.

The last point to be considered in this subject, is hope; we read that hope was the only thing

The last point to be considered in this subject, is hope; we read that hope was the only thing saved; from which we are to understand, that when a man has lost everything else, he has this to fall back upon; and it has indeed kept many a poor fellow from sinking in the troubled waters of life, who otherwise would have sunk to the bottom and perished. In the hardest gripe of calamity, it never fails to afford a man some rays of comfort; how many would have died, had not hope sustained them, and yet, how many have died from hoping too much!

The heathen considered, that human life had not a surer friend, nor many times a greater enemy, than hope; they looked upon it as the unfortunate man's god, but the presumptuous man's devil; which would load him on for a while in a simple that his neck on a sudden! It holds out to the ambitious and covetous man, that whatever good he sees and desires, he may obtain; and thus, by setting him upon not only hoping too much, but also for what he should not, causes him to stumble, overwhelmed in his own wishes: it allures on he sees and desires, he may obtain; and thus, by setting him upon not only hoping too much, but also for what he should not, causes him to stumble, overwhelmed in his own wishes; it allures on such a man with visions of something great ahead, as pleased with the prospect, as a child with the sound of a rattle, but while he is yet dancing for joy, the trap falls from under, and all is over with him!

But now, how different is the case with the unfortunate good man; no condition can be so miserable, as to exclude from him the comfort of J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Dey Street, New York hope. Imprison him, vex him, torture him, show him death in its worst form, yet hope comes to his relief; and the same is true to him under ENNEHEC C. show him death in its worst form, yet hope comes to his relief; and the same is true to him under the same circumstances and conditions. Pindar says. "hope is the dream of a waking man;" but it is more than this to him who is worthy of it. To sum up all, he who hopes for nothing, will never attain to anything; whilst he who hopes too much, will most likely cheat himself at last. It is therefore a blessing, that should be used with discretion, and always attended with industry; for hope without action will be useless; to make a proper use of it then, we should hope with discretion, and always attended try; for hope without action will be useless; to make a proper use of it then, we should hope only for things proper, possible, and probable; and so do this, that we may enjoy her comforts, yet without transfering to her our entire confidence. In this way, we shall not only find her a pleasant, but profitable companion. I will now close this subject with these words of Cicero, long since passed into a proverb—dum anima est, spesest—whilst there is life, there is hope.

A. D. J.

Augusta, July 22d, 1865.

deceased.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

32*

ENNEBEC COUNTY....At a Court of Prubate, at Augusta, on the second Monday of July, 1865.

A CERTAIN INSTITUMENT signed by Lor Stroatevant, late of Monmouth, in said County, deceased, have being at the time of his death a soldier in the actual service of the United States.

Ordersop, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County on the second Monday of July, 1865.

Ordersop, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County of the second Monday of August new Probate, at the second Monday of July, 1865.

A CERTAIN INSTITUMENT Signed by Lor Stroatevant, late of Monmouth, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate; said instrument purporting to be a testament of the said county of the personal estate of said deceased, having the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register.

32*

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1y16* L. WENTWORTH, Ag't, Brown's Corner, Me.

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The Labor of an Hour Reduced to Two Minutes THE EXCELSIOR:

Is a new, simple, perfect, practical working Chura, which will demonstrate to butter-makers the principles whereby prime Butter can be made in a couple of minutes; and, take the season through, better butter and a larger yield than by the old main strength studidity process.

Its Leading Features:

one minute.

Is it easily cleaned? Its motion cleans it in a minute. The proprietors know that in introducing an article of which there has been so many foreunners they have prejudices to meet but to the public they would any Come and see—to the incredulous, Investigate—to the prejudiced, Be candid.

and are prepared to furnish the Churn to all who are desirous Gardiner, June 17, 1865.

JULY 1st, 1865.

The Summer Sivles of

HATS AND CAPS,

KENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, hald
A at Augusta, on the second Monday of July, 1805.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will
and testament of Ass Actoron, late of Monmouth, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:
URDBERD, That notice be given to all persons interested, by
publishing this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta,
in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear
at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the
second Monday of August next. and show cause, if any they
have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved
and allowed, as the last will and testament of the raid deceased.

H. K. BAEER, Judge.

Attest: J. BURTON, Register. M. M. RAWSON & CO.

Attest: J. BURTON, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...!n Court of Probate, held
A at Augusta, on the second Monday of July, 1865.
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will
and testament of NANCY GOULD, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:
Ordersead, having been presented for probate:
Ordersead, having been presented for probate;
in said County, that notice be given to all persons interested, by
publishing this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta,
in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear
at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the
second Monday of August next, and show cause, if any they
hove, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved
and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held
Ast Augusta, on the second Monday of July 1865.
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will
and testament of ELDBUGE CHISAM late of China, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by
publishing this order in the Maire Farmer, printed at Augusta,
in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear
at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the
second Monday of August next, and show cause. If any they
have, why said instrument should not be proved, approved and
allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

32*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of July, 1865.

JOSEPH P. GORDON, Guardian of Hiram A. Norris, of Wayne, in said County, non compos, having petitioned for license to sell to the town of Wayne, the following real estate of said ward, the proceeds to be placed on interest, viz: All the interest of said ward in one undivided haif of the farm deeded to said Hiram A. Norris and Charlotte Norris by Benjamin Norris:

Attest: J. Bunton, Register. ENNEBEC COUNTY....in Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of July. 1865. 18AAC 8. SMALL, Guardisn of John H. Parnham, Ann A. Farnham, Ellen M. Farnham Frederic B. Farnham, minors, hav-ing presented his account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance.

Lennes of the second Monday of July, 1865.

ISAAO S. SMALL Guardian of William Etrout and Leicester H. Strout, of Wales, formerly in said County, minors, having presented his second account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance:

Order Sara, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said Gounty, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of August next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. H. BAKER, Judge.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has bee duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of the Last will and testament of the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has under taken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All person therefore, having demands against the estate of said decease are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebts to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to July 10, 1863.

22* SAMUEL THING.

NOTICE ishereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of LEONARD L. WING, late of WAYNE, in the County of Kenneboe, deceased, intestate, and has undetaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs. All person therefore, having demands against the estate of said decease are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebte to said estate are requested to make immediate nawment. said estate are requested to make immediate payment to July 10, 1865. 32* JOSHUA BURGESS

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of HENRY DAVIS, late of ALBION, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has under taken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All person therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebt ed to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to July 10, 1865. MAINE SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY

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FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN!

Patented June 21st, 1864,

How quick does it churn? In from two to five minutes werage time.
Will it make good butter? The nicest quality.
Does it work well? Very.
Can it work the butter-milk out of the butter? Thoroughly,

The undersigned having purchased the right (for the State of Maine) of the Excelsior Churn, Patented June 21st, 1864, by John Hankin & J. N. McIntire, of New York, have formed a coparamership for the purpose of manufacturing and selling the above churn, under the name of THE EXCELSIOR CHURN CO., GARDINER, ME.,

JUST RECEIVED,

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, ONE TO TWELVE STOPS:

Black Walnut, Carved and Paneled Walnut, Dappled Walnut, Dak, with Walnut Carvings, tosewood, book, engraved and gilt, black Walnut and Ebony, richly carved and paneled,

These instruments are conceded by musical conbe unrivalled by any other of their general class, whether European or American. A recent number of the Lelpsic Signale,

J. H. KLING, 143 Water Street, Augusta, Opposite the Stanley House. GOLD. SILVER, U. S. COUPONS, and CALIFORNIA COIN DBAFTS bought at highest prices. Also all kinds of

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Indebtedness, and other securities sold at market rates.
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ONCE MORE! HAWKING AND PEDDLING!

TO THE READERS OF THE BANGOR DAILT WHIS AND COURSES: It appears that the communication of "P." and the answer to the same, in the Boston Daily Advertiser, has called out an article in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier of May 80th, from "A Merchant of Bangor," who pitches into the "Merchant of Boston" as follows: "I wish to denounce some of his statements, and inform said Merchant that an article more heavily shaded with truth than his would have a greater effect upon the business community in this vicinity. I should judge, from the style of this 'Boston Merchant's' communication, that he is not one of that class of Boston Merchants appealed to in the letter of the Bangor correspondent, 'P.,' viz., 'The regular and henorable Merchants of Boston.'"

Now, to begin with, as guessing seems to be the order of the day, allow the "Boston Merchant" to say that "I should judge, from the style of Tim Bangor Merchant's communication," that he is one of the signers to the Bangor circular, and is a Wholesale Dealer, and war Likely a Boot and Shoe Dealer. (For further particulars see Book of J. O. B.) If so, then his devotion to the interests of the poor defenciless Retailers of Maine, who, according to his ideas, set imposed upon by the Maine, who, according to his ideas, set imposed upon by the BAMPLE VILLAIRS, SMACKS A LITTLE of self interest, and HIS is not so pure and disinterested a regard for the welfare of the retailers as he would have us suppose. Now that the people and retailers of Maine have taken hold of this matter, and the tide of censure has turned rather strong on the Bangor Signature of the taken hold of this matter, and the tide of censure has turned rather strong on the Bangor Signature. ers, the "Merchant of Boston" can bear the doubt of his being "regular and honorable." without a large amount of suffering, on the ground of "let those laugh who win."

The complaint about 'any quantity of 'young squirts,' with which the country is flooded, and who generally sell goods on which the country is moure, and who generally sell goods on commission," and similar statements, are the great staple An-comments of ALL the articles written to justify the driving out F, by a tent of cloth, E, which is from Maine of everybody with samples. Sensible men are not be invested as. The not so easily imposed upon by a very live or the not so easily imposed upon by a very live or live o not so easily imposed upon by "Young Equians," and UNTIL ring, bb, is an inverted groove about 1 of the Retailers of Maine themselves ask protection by law, No tree to which it is applied can be inhumbugged without mercy by the numerous scally wags and Worm.

The Protectors are made of the following sizes, measuring across the inside diameter, to wit, 2, 4, 6;, 9, 12, 15, 18, 22, 26;, 30 and 36 inches, and are sold at ten couts per inch, gence of the Retailers of Maine to insinuate that they cannot take care of themselves. Now, if such a state of affairs could EXIST, is not the remedy so plain, that whether the swindlers with samples were from Banger or elsewhere, would not the Betailers act under the simplest rules of common sense, to refuse to buy or order of the "young squirts" unless they could produce satisfactory evidence that they represent resp

Finally, the finishing touch is put on to the whole communication by the statement about counter jumpers who never understood the first radiments of commercial transactions, with which the country is infested." Yes, you ignorant counter jumpers ! YOU HAVE WOTTED A good, Worthy, and very wise "Bangor Mer-chant" into a regular rudimental muddle, and he don't want the State of Maine "infested with commercial transactions" or "radiments," unless the runners get their inspiration and samples from Bangor, and then it's all right to radiment into any body SHODDY SHOES or any other kind of property made holy under sanction of the Hawkers and Peddlers Act, chap. 44. But suppose we change this subject, which may be getting tiresome, to one that is always refreshing to the people, vis.,

that is always refreshing to the people, vis.,
the C—O—D STAMP and the good things
that are secured to all who have faith in
the promises, and see that the stamps are
on all the shoes they buy. This Stamp
is one of the troubles that worry the Bangor Clique. The people of Maine like them

co veil for the benefit of the Bangor jobbers, SOME of whom buy the Leaving and Third Qualifies of Goods that the C—O—D Man will not accept from manufacturers. In feet, this characteristics FAL REASON for the ENFORCEMENT of the Hawkers and Ped-INTRODUCED INTO MAINE, the MISERABLE SHODDY sent out from Bangor don't sell so well !!! Retailers of Maine, SEND IN YOUR onders, on Call when you come to Boston, unless the Bangor jobbers get an amendment passed to chapter 44, that "no man shall be allowed to leave the State by any boat or railroad, who intends to take money out of the State to buy any goods 'not owned by men five years residen' in the State of Maine. Thanking the People and Dealers of Maine for the doubling up of their custom since the "Bangor Merchants" exhibited their whole-souled and liberal policy of "live and let live." the subscriber is determined to stand by the people of Maine and give them his warranted goods at reduced prices. Don't fail to de mand a new pair in every case where your boots or shoes prove defective, if not worn to that extent that it would be unreasonable to expect a new pair, and the C-O-D Man will give the same to the Retailer who takes them back from you.

HENRY DAMON: 18, 20 and 22 Milk Street, Beston.

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200 to \$000 each.
250 to 700 each.
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The "RADICAL CURE OF INTEMPERANCE," prepared by Dr. Berrs, 31 Freex Street, Boston, is blessing thousands of families. It is perfectly harmless and can be given without the knowledge of the patient.

Call and see letters and recommendations, or enclose a stamp for circular. for circular.

N. B. Do not call it "humbug" until you have inquired into its merits.

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A LADY /

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VOL.

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